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# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,785 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captains. | TUESDAY. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 14th Sept. |
| L CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | A. M. Edmonds | 24th Friday |
| — ASSAM | 3838 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 1st Oct. |
| L SUTLEJ | 4149 | 800 | A. H. Johnson | 5th „ |
| M BENGAL | 4501 | 500 | W. R. Andrews | 12th „ |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 22nd „ |
| — GWALIOR | 2753 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 29th „ |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | A. B. Baniell | 3rd Sept. |
| VERONA | 3116 | 600 | M. de Horne | 17th „ |
| CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | R. Ashdown | 1st Oct. |
| ROHILLA | 3000 | 700 | W. Barratt | 15th „ |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 700 | G. Scrivener | 29th „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 31, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. | 1st Nov. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct. | 22nd Nov. |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 | 600 | 20th Oct. | 10th Dec. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. | 1st Jan. 1887 |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| R. RUBBATTINO | 5,000 | 6th Sept. |
| BORMIDA | 3,500 | 15th Oct. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | T. Radonicich | 3,500 | 500 | 16th Sept. |
| POSEIDON | G. Doncich | 4,600 | 650 | 28th Sept. |
| BERENICE | C. Bechtinger | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd October |
| THISBE | A. Ballovich | 3,500 | 500 | 18th „ |
| VORWARTS | F. Radonicich | 2,800 | 450 | 3rd Nov. |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Gelcich | 4,600 | 600 | 16th „ |
| ORION | P. Mersa | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd Dec. |
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3500 | 550 | 16th „ |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | P. Mersa | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for travellers may be obtained free on application.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees fifteen per each share of Rs. 625 and Rupees three per each new share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1886, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1886.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to 9th September next, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE VIA KATYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th September, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1886. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SHIKAR DIARY.

FOR Recording Quantity of Game killed, date and places. Number of guns, and with hints on preserving specimens, noting measurements and plumage. Space for shooting and fishing Memoranda, etc., etc., ect.

Price Rs. 2-4.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

Importers of Ammunition, Camp Kit, Gymkhana Kit, etc., etc.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SAGAR'S PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 14 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 18.

THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAMP FURNITURE. | COOKING STOVES. |
| CAMP BEDS. | DESPATCH BOXES. |
| WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS. | DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP. |
| TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX. | POCKET FILTERS. |
| UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS. | WATER BOTTLES. |
| ENAMELLED IRON WARE. | DRINKING CUPS. |
| WARREN'S COOKING POTS. | SPIRIT FLASKS. |
| CANTEENS. | MILITARY HAND LANTERNS. |
| | DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER. |

### WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| MEDICINE CHESTS. | LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. |
| CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS. | SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS. |
| BRAND'S PREPARATIONS. | FIELD-GLASSES. |
| CHOLERA TINCTURE. | QUININE |

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase, whether in one lot or separate, of the cotton presses belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Akola and Ahmednuggur.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1886.

The shareholders and proprietors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p., HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES, & TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HOOPS, GUNNIES, and TWINE, at any or all of the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th September, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
*p. p.* HARVEY & CO.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.
Secretaries & Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

## BURMA,
### AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

## DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

### DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. | ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES. |
| CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. | ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES. |
| SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS. | PARALLEL and POCKET RULES. |
| BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS. | STRAIGHT EDGES, TEE SQUARES. |
| PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES. | CURVES. SET SQUARES. |
| BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES. | DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES. |

### SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

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| THEODOLITES. | DUMPY LEVELS. |
| LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES. | OPTICAL SQUARES. |
| CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS. | CROSS STAFF-HEADS. |
| PRISMATIC COMPASSES. | METALLIC TAPES. |
| MAGNETIC COMPASSES. | LAND CHAINS and ARROWS. |

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

| | |
|---|---|
| WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes. | OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes. |
| PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS. | COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS. |
| TRACING PAPER and CLOTH. | PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS. |
| SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES. | SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES. |
| PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS. | VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA. |

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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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## SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

## PHILLIPS — POONA.

### VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

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BANJOS!

## S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS!

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) | 75 | 0 |
| Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted) | 65 | 0 |
| Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case | 55 | 0 |
| Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted) | 60 | 0 |
| Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted) | 55 | 0 |
| Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) | 50 | 0 |
| Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted) | 45 | 0 |

BANJOS!

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted) | 75 | 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted) | 50 | 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case | 75 | 0 |

BANJOS!

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop | | 20 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | wood hoop, American pattern | 15 | 0 |
| Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop | | 18 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | wood hoop, American pattern | 15 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | oak hoop | 12 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | inlaid | 12 | 0 |
| Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop | | 15 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | inlaid | 12 | 0 |

BANJOS!

PICCOLO BANJOS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete | | 40 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model) | 25 | 0 |
| Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid | | 12 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | with brass hoop | 10 | 0 |
| Do. | do. | (parchment nailed on) | 5 | 0 |

BANJOS!

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 inches in diameter | | 12 | 0 |
| 12 | do. | | 9 | 0 |
| 11 | do. | | 6 | 0 |
| 9 | do. | with tacked head | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | do. | electro-plated metal hoop | 12 | 0 |

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ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

BANJOS! S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
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Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
### OPTICIANS, &c.

### PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single Temple Spectacles | Gold | 30, | Silver | 20, | Steel | 10-0 |
| Turnpin | do. | „ 36 | „ | 25 | „ | 10-0 |
| Sporting or Billiard | do. | „ 40 | „ | 25 | „ | 10-0 |
| Folders or Pince Nez | do. | „ | 25 Tortoiseshell | | | 16-0 |
| Do. | do. | Gilt | 6 Steel | | | 6-0 |
| Neutral Tinted Globulars | | | | | | 5-0 |
| Japanese Cap Eye Protectors | | | | | | 8-0 |
| Stirrup Eye Protectors | | | | | | 8-0 |

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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## MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
### BOMBAY AND POONA.

## ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

## SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
## THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
## MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

## ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
## THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

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### PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

## GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
### FORT, BOMBAY

## BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

## THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER
### THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

### THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, *etc.*, throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

### COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

## JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

## SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

## SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH & MUSIC.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The King Laugh Makers.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 9TH.
Another great change of Programme, everything new.
THE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL.
HUDSON'S BAUFOISTIE EFFUSIONS.
Miss MAVEN'S New Serio-Comicisms.
COLVILLE New Album of Odditties.
FLEURY'S New Lightning Sketches.
BLONDECK and REEVES' New Mandoline and Guitar Solos and the Screaming Sketch.
THE BABY ELEPHANT.

Admission Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 Annas. Smiling at 9. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11th, first time in India of the WONDERFUL BLOUDIN DONKEY, from Royal Aquarium, London.

To-day from 12 till 2, 4 to 7 and from 8 till 10 at SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOON.
THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION!
ARIEL,
THE MODERN MYSTERY,
THE BODYLESS LADY
Suspended in space between the
LECTURER AND THE AUDIENCE,
Speaks, Sings, Answers, Questions, &c., &c., &c.
Pronounced by all who have witnessed it
THE WONDER OF THE PRESENT AGE
Proving
THE PROBABILITY OF THE IMPROBABLE!

ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE. Children HALF PRICE.

ON VIEW DAILY.

Trams pass the Door every few minutes.

IN TERMS of the footnote to paragraph 4 of the NOTIFICATION of the *Government of India* No. 245, dated 14th August, 1886, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BOMBAY, will receive TENDERS for the forthcoming 4 per cent. Loan in his Office, from 10-30 a. m. to 5 p.m., TO-DAY, and from 10 a. m. to 11 a. m. PRECISELY TO-MORROW, the 10th instant.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, 9th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the TRAVANCORE POLICE for the year M. E. 1062 will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till noon on the 30th September, 1886.

2. For further information refer to hand bills which can be had on application to O. H. Bensley, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Huzur Cutchery, Trevandrum, 25th Aug., 1886. Dewan.

### CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT of CEYLON is prepared to receive offers until the 1st October, 1886, for the PURCHASE of SURPLUS RAILWAY MATERIAL imported for the construction of Lines of Railway lately completed in Ceylon. For descriptive catalogue and further information, apply to:—

The GENERAL MANAGER, Ceylon Government Railway,
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta,
" FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Bombay.
" ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

All offers to be addressed to the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, Colombo, Ceylon, and to be made in rupees.

Articles purchased will be delivered to the purchasers at the Railway Yard, Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th Aug. 1886.

### MICROSCOPES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| STUDENT, cheap | 85 |
| Do. with Condenser | 115 |
| BEST GUN METAL double rack stage | 240 |
| Do. LARGE Microscope | 416 |
| NICHE Microscope | 10 & 17 |
| COLUMN Microscope: | 12, 16, 23, 28 & 35 |
| BALL Microscope | 46 |
| HOUSEHOLD Microscope | 30 |
| BALL RACK do. | 26 |
| Nos. 177, 183 and 185 Microscope | 15, 39 & 60 |
| SWIFT'S University Microscope with A and B eye-pieces, ¼ inch objective (best series), 90° aperture, and 1 inch objective with polarising apparatus, selenite slide, stage forceps, pliers, in cabinet | 210 |
| COOPER, MADON'S College Microscope, in Mahogany case with dividing ¼ inch objectives | 85 |
| Do. do. with parallel adjustment. | 90 |

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PRIZE CUPS
FOR
CRICKET, ROWING, SWIMMING, LAWN-TENNIS, SHOOTING, &c., &c.
AGRICULTURAL OR HORSE SHOW.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| With Cover, Horse on Top, Cow's Head Handles, and Fruit | 125 0 |

BOATING.
Handsome Vase supported by three Oars, on plain Base, height 8½ inches, Vase 8½ inches diameter ..... 35 8
BICYCLE.
New Shaped Vase, Bicyclist with Machine on Cover, height 11½ inches ..... 85 0
CRICKET.
Handsome Vase, supported by three Cricket Bats ..... 37 8
LAWN-TENNIS.
Handsome Shaped Vase, engraved with Lawn-Tennis Net and Lady playing, height 8½ inches ..... 35 0
POLO.
Vase, new Shape, supported by three Polo Sticks, Ball at Base, height 9½ inches ..... 35 0
RIFLE.
Vase supported by Three Rifles, with Cover, Surmounted by Rifleman, height 13½ inches. 40 0
RINKING OR SKATING.
Rinking design on new Pattern Frosted Silver Vase, Figure Handles holding Wreaths, Cover surmounted by Youth putting on Skates ..... 95 0
SWIMMER.
Vase on plain Pedestal, with Cover surmounted by Swimmer in Diving Attitude, height 12½ inches ..... 37 8
Plain Vases, very neat Pattern, from 6½ to 8½ inches in height, from Rs. 20.
PILLAR OF VICTORY.
A very Handsome American Design, Eagle on Top, Wreaths at Base ..... 75 0
A choice and varied Selection of Goblets for School Prizes, from Rs. 10-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50½ YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
*Price List on Application.*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A THOROUGHLY competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, 15 years fair experience, will be open for engagement by 1st October next. Apply "X O X," care of this paper.

BUNGALOW, WANTED at Breach Candy or Malabar Hill, Early in November. Apply "B. G. G. G." care of this paper.

TODAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Pineapple, Raspberry, and Cherries of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate Street.

TO LET "KHUSROO COTTAGE" opposite St. Andrew's Church, Bandora. Apply at No. 6, Horuby Row to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

WANTED, by a married couple with one child, BOARD and LODGING with a quiet, respectable family in or near the Fort. Apply to "ENQUIRER," care of this paper.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, a Teakwood Bungalow situated on the Apollo Bay Reclamation (formerly Messrs. Green and Read). Apply to H. J. THOMAS, Town Custom House.

EVERYBODY SAY we sell our Glassware, Crockery, Platedware, Cutlery Break ast Sets, Toilet Sets, all useful and fancy Articles cheaper than other Houses.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a situation as MILL MANAGER, 33 years experience. Address "J. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a consignment of a few hogsheads of genuine Hungarian Claret at Rs. 150, 175, and 200 per hogshead of about 50 gallons.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of fancy assortments of BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices, Hussonally Mulla Hakeemjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—We intend disposing of what remains of our stock of these goods both for Ladies and Gentleman at cost price.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEAKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SEWING MACHINES—An immense stock of every description, and for all purposes from the best makers, with all the latest improvement and attachments.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

WARMING STOVES admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under periect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARCE, Fort

## SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES AND Co., COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above rooms, on THURSDAY, 9th instant, at 3 p. m., a quantity of office furniture electro-plated ware, fish knives and forks, handsomely cut-glass cruets, toilet sets, tea sets, dinner sets, a hosier's, sewing machine, a 3 inch bicycle, saddlery, four sterling silver bracelets, and sundry other articles.

Property now on view.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

12 cases sparkling hock and champagne.
20 tins saffron.
1 case cigarette papers.
2 cases rich gilt and painted Bohemian flower vases, baskets, &c., &c.
5 cases Madras border dhoties.
5 cases gingum.
2 " coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned—
V C I Co.—352 slabs spelter, ex s.s. California.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO., 15, FORBES STREET.

SALE BY COMMISSION.

One Coventry tricycle in perfect condition, only slightly used, a cheap bargain.

For sale by private contract a large plot of land on Haines-road, near the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, suitable for a large Mill. Plans and particulars on application.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the property of the above Company will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Company's Offices, Cawnpore, at 8 o'clock in the morning of MONDAY, the 11th of October next, to the highest bidder above the upset price of fifty thousand Rupees.

The property comprises a Horizontal Corlyss Condensing Engine, one roller by Hicks Hargreaves and Co, and one Boiler by Adamson and Co, with all accessories complete, Hoists, Lathes, Belting, Tools, Blocks, Ropes, Scales, Shafting, &c, &c, 5 Cotton Openers and 30 Gins all by Platt Brothers, Pucca Buildings, Godowns, Outoffices, &c.

The Machinery was imported in 1883-84, and has been but little used.

The property will be sold by Messrs. NARONHA and Co. of Cawnpore, Auctioneers, from whom or from the official Liquidator any further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Court,
S. M. JOHNSON,
Official Liquidator.

Cawnpore, 28th August, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO RAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Offi

## NOTICES.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.

A LADY with several years' experience desires a situation as MATRON OF AN HOTEL—HOUSEKEEPER in a PRIVATE FAMILY—or COMPANION to a LADY.—Highest recommendations. Apply to

PERSEVERANCE,
Care of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 11th September 1886, at 4-15 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1886.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 12th July 1886.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th Sept. 1886, both days inclusive.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the past year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

29, Rampart Row Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1886, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1886.
2nd.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 13th July, 1886.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since 1 nuary last, is thoroughly satisfactory. the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible, into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 250,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C,
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona,
4th September, 1886.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khanapur Taluka | 4,000 |
| Belgaum Taluka | 1,700 |
| Total.. | 5,700 |

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Division of Kanara | 2,000 |
| Central Division of Kanara | 310 |
| Southern Division of Kanara | 2,120 |
| Total.. | 4,430 |

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C,
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona,
4th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, the only son of the late VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, was born on the 12th Bhadurwa Sud 3, 1925 (17th September, 1869), and has consequently not yet attained the age of 18 years or his majority.

This notice is given in consequence of the said JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM having some time past been induced on various occasions, though a minor, to SIGN his name of JUMNADAS VUSONJI to divers papers bearing adhesive and other stamps, and purporting to be promissory notes for considerable sums of money alleged to have been advanced to the said Jumnadas Vusonji, many of which papers are believed to have been undated and to have had the names of the payees thereof left blank, and all persons are warned against any attempts which may be made by the present holders of any such writings to negotiate or otherwise deal with the same and against dealing with the said writings in any way.

The said Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum has now discontinued the use of his name of Jamnadas Vusonji, and has adopted in lieu thereof the name of Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, which latter name he now uses and will hereafter use in lieu of his former name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and all Deeds, Writings, and other documents which the said Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum may hereafter sign or execute will be signed or executed by him in his present name of "Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum."—Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Solicitors for Javervahoo, the widow of Vusonji Purshotum, deceased, and the mother and natural guardian of Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum, a minor.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not insure the skin.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | Qts. per doz. Rs. a. | Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s " B" brand Reserve Cuvée | 57 0 | 61 0 |
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CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or | Rs. 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Frommann, White Seal, Dry | " 50 0 | " 53 0 |
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| Dry Elite Choix Champagne | " 46 0 | " 48 0 |
| First Quality Dry | " 38 0 | " 40 0 |

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYKEN CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goldlack, extra | " 44 0 | " 47 0 |

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From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | " 16 0 | " 19 0 |
| Geisonheimer | " 17 0 | " ... |
| Leibfraumilch | " 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein | " 21 0 | " ... |
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| Brauneberger | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | " | " 21 0 |
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| Josethofer | " 28 0 | " ... |
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| Sauterne | Rs. 18 0 | ... |

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| Good old red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine " | " 22 0 | ... |
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| Most particular reserved old red Port | " 38 0 | ... |

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | Per 

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Yacht Club, Ladies' Dance and Dinner, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—St. Bernard (s), back from Sea ; and Choice (s), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED :—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Stephen D. Hoston (s), for Calcutta ; and R. Rubattino (s), for China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Assam entered, and the s.s. Raffaele Rubattino and Clan Maclean left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The following statement of traffic for the week ending 4th instant shows an increase of Rs. 16,607 in receipts.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated last month was 4,962, of whom 942 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 160.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated last month was 3,043, the daily average being 98. Total new admissions were 1,324 ; the number of children vaccinated were 68.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch.—The daily average attendance was 204·68, and admissions 2,247. The prevailing diseases were liver complaints and fevers 528 ; bowel complaints 488.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of August 1886 was 1,888, consisting of 581 males, 498 females, and 309 children, out of which 917 were Hindus, 465 Parsees and 6 Mussalmans, the daily average being 45·096.

REPORTED THEFT.—Antone Caitan, living at 1st Dhobie Talao Lane, reported to the police, that a purse containing 22 gold sovereigns and one rupee in silver, of the total value of Rs. 320, was stolen from the pocket of his trowsers, which he left hanging on a peg in his house. Complanant suspects a woman named Suckoo to have committed the theft, as she had come to the house to cowdung the floor. Enquiries are in progress.

THE B. S. FOR THE P. OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the above society during the week ending the 4th inst. :—Horses—Sent to Pinjrapole, 1 ; lame, 5 ; emaciated, 1 ; sores on body and collar, 2 ; bad hoofs, 1 ; sore pasterns, 1 ; pony sent to Pinjrapole, 1 ; Bullocks—Lame, 17 ; sore neck, 18 ; tumours on neck, 3 ; emaciated, 5 ; sore on body, 1 ; cruelly beaten, 1 ; overloaded, 2 ; goading, 1 ; total number of cases 61.

A DETECTIVE POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Pandoo Babajee, a policeman of the Detective Branch, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, under section 12 of the Police Act 13 of 1856, of neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner named Yassin Kurrimbux to escape from his legal custody on the 20th ultimo. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and M. Peroseshaw Mehta defended the accused. The circumstances of this case arose out of the theft case in which the prisoner Yassin Kurrimbux was re-arrested. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THEFT AT WORLEE.—Bowan Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 301-3, the property of Nowla Jowajee, a Marwaree, from his house at Worlee Koliwada on the 3rd instant. The accused, who was a neighbour of the complainant, during his absence from home on the date in question, entered his premises, stole the ornaments and absconded from Bombay and had gone to Balsar. He was subsequently arrested with the whole of the stolen property in his possession, and brought back to Bombay. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonent.

THE VAIGAI BRIDGE.—The work in connection with the construction of the bridge over the Vaigai River in Madura, which it was originally intended should be entrusted to the charge of the District Board's Engineer, Mr. O'Shaughessy, having been found to be more than he could efficiently cope with in addition to the ordinary duties of his district, which is a large one, it has been decided to make over the work of construction of the bridge entirely to the Government Public Works Department, the Local Fund Board paying the usual percentage to Government for cost of establishment and plans. The revised plans and estimates for the construction of the bridge amount to Rs. 2,46,000. —*Madras Times.*

DEATH OF MR. JEHANGIR GUSTADJEE.—We regret to announce the death of an esteemed and well-known member of the Parsee community, Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, at his residence at Mody Khana, Fort, yesterday afternoon. He was a man of great mercantile and banking experience, and was an auditor to many of the local joint stock companies. Mr. Jehangir was many years ago an assistant in the Mercantile Bank. On the establishment of the Central Bank he was appointed its accountant, and was subsequently promoted to the office of secretary at the time when the late Mr. John Gordon was the manager of the Bank. For some years past, Mr. Jehangir traded on his own account, and was latterly appointed joint secretary and manager of the Indian Fire Insurance Company, Limited. He was an old Mason and a Past Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India." He was a universal favorite with those who knew him for his hearty, genial good nature and obliging disposition.

## GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The sports for this afternoon (weather permitting) will be :—

Tent-pegging and tilting at the ring.
Jumping competition for Ponies.
Jumping competition for Arabs, Galloways and Australians.
Postilion Race.—Taking polo balls off bottles at full gallop.
The sports will commence at 5 p. m.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE MONSTER MEETING AT MADHAV BAGH.

THE Hindoo papers of Guzerat do not seem to approve of the movement set on foot by the Madhav Bagh section of the Hindoo community.

The *Ahmedabad Times* says :—The Hindoos have not used foresight in holding this meeting. It is an established fact that the Government will take no action in the matter unless the Hindoos themselves come forwaad to ask legislative interference. Where was then the necessity for holding a mass meeting ? There is evidently something behind the scenes.

The *Guzerat Mitra* considers the step as very creditable to the Hindoo community, and states that the expressed views of the mass of Bombay Hindoos will have due weight with Government.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says :—Taking all in all the meeting was a success. There were nearly seven thousand people present, and probably many more were prevented from coming by the certainty that there would be no room for them. Not one of the advocates of reform will deny that there are not five Hindoos in every thousand who would be glad to ask Government help in their social reforms. A large section of the educated Hindoos has also sided with the anti-reformers. We should, however, have been glad had Mr. Telang's amendment been carried. It was against legislation, but for all that admitted the existence of the social evil.

The *Sumsheer Bahadoor* of Ahmedabad says :—It is a thousand pities that the Hindoos of Bombay are so misguided. They want to undo what a philantropic Parsee friend has brought about after a deal of hard work and trouble. The social evil of infant marriages has been the ruin of this country. It has made the sons of this land effeminate. If the evil is allowed to go on, God knows where it will land us.

### GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THEIR INCOMES.

REFERRING to the letter of Mr. Campbell of Madras, the *Guzerat Mitra* says :—Many high Government officials carry on private business of their own in spite of the handsome remuneration they get in their official capacity. The *Mitra* thinks that the system is detrimental to the public service. The official thus engaged cannot possibly devote his full attention to his duties, and he enters into competition with the private trader.

### THE DISTRICT COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

THE Chief Justice of Bombay had referred the question of the abolition of the District Courts of Small Causes for report to the Sessions Judges of Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat. The first two reported in favour of keeping the courts, while Mr. Hammick of Surat was at first in favour of abolishing them, but after further enquiries changed his views, and is stated to have reported to Government that Small Causes Courts are a source of income to Government and convenience to the public. On account of this unanimity of opinion the High Court have requested Government not to abolish the Courts.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

## THE BHOWNUGGUR CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 2, Dean Lane, Mr. Vijbhondas Atmaram presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you the audited accounts of the company made up to 30th June 1886. This year the cotton crop in Kattiawar and the districts around Bhownugger was both late and disappointing, but notwithstanding this drawback, your directors are glad to say that your factory turned out 23,016 bales, which represents nearly a quarter of the total number of bales pressed in Bhownugger this season ; which, when compared with the business done by the other press companies in that city, seems very satisfactory indeed. From the statement of account it will be seen that the net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 18,176-14-2, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows :—Rs. 16,500 towards payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share free of income tax, or equal to 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital ; Rs. 1,000 to be placed to the credit of reserve fund account ; Rs. 676-14-2 to be carried to next year's account—total Rs. 18,176-15-2.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1886 were adopted. A divident of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey, who retired by rotation was re-elected director. Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas and Balkissondas Gungadas were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. Thanks were voted to the secretaries, treasurers, and directors of the company, for their satisfactory management of its affairs ; and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at Chinchpoogly yesterday, on the body of Annie Headlam, aged 26 years, the wife of Mr. Arthur Slade Headlam, an accountant in the Public Works Department. On Saturday last, a child of the deceased's, aged 3 years and 3 months, died, after which she appeared to act rather strangely. At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, while deceased was conversing with her husband regarding two letters that they had received, which had special reference to the child, she commenced to cry, and all of a sudden stretched out her hand and took up a bottle containing carbolic acid from a side table, and swallowed a portion of it, and died from its effects a little after midnight.

The following evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Arthur Slade Headlam said : Deceased was my wife. Her age was 26 years. We have been married nine years and we lived together. Deceased has been the mother of five children, three of whom are now alive. We lost a baby four days ago, after a long illness, and the deceased was very much depressed by the death of the child. She was in weak health, and her rest was much disturbed by having to attend to the child. After the death of the child she appeared to act strangely. She would place the child's chair at the table and arrange her plate there. On two occasions she placed flowers in front of the plate. She scarcely took any food, and said she wished to go after her child. I went to office about 11 a. m. yesterday ; the deceased was then at home, not crying but depressed. I returned home at 7 p. m., and we had dinner almost immediately. She kissed me when I returned home, and sat in her usual place at the table. After dinner she wrote the bazaar account in pencil and asked me to fill it in ink. As she objected to see the crape on my coat, I went inside and changed my dress. About 9 p.m. I sat in the dining-room smoking, and the deceased was seated at a small table near me reading the Bible to the children. I joined the children at the small table and also read the Bible to them. The deceased then heard the prayers of the children and sent them to bed. After that she asked me to sing to her, which I did. After singing, I sat in an easy chair and the deceased sat in a chair about two yards away. She then spoke to me about two letters which I brought home in the evening, and which had special reference to the child we had lost. I was smoking and reading a newspaper. She cried while we were discussing the letters. All at once she stretched out her hand and took up the bottle now produced, which was standing on a side-table near her. It contains carbolic acid, and was brought on the 2nd instant on a prescription given by Miss A. B. Condict to my wife, as the prescription now produced shows. I did not know that this carbolic acid was brought into the house. When the deceased took up the bottle she said, " I will take this," and immediately afterwards I saw a white streak extending downwards from her mouth, and I ran to her. I took up the bottle, and seeing it labelled " Carbolic Acid," I put the cork to my tongue to ascertain if it was strong acid, and burnt me. About a fifth of the contents of the bottle were gone. I at once called the ayah, and with her assistance took the deceased to bed. She seemed to be choking and appeared to be unable to speak. I at once went to Mr. Hind, and brought him, also Mrs. Rennison. Hind recommended me to give the deceased salad oil, and I gave her about two-thirds of a wineglassful three times, which she swallowed. I went for a doctor. Previous to that Hind mixed a mustard emetic. I saw Dr. Macdonald, and he gave me a prescription now produced, and I got the medicine dispensed at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s and returned home a little after midnight, when I found that Dr. West was in the house. Somebody in the house said the case was hopeless. The deceased was dying, and she died a few minutes after I returned home. Deceased and I were alone in the dining-room when she said " I will take this." Miss Condict came to see one of the children on the 2nd and 3rd instant.

Dhurma, an ayah in the service of the deceased, and Mrs. Kate Rennison, wife of Mr. Henry Rennison, were next examined. Their evidence corroborated the statement made by the husband of the deceased.

Dr. William West said : I am acting chief medical officer of the Lock Hospital, and live at Chinchpoogly. About 11 p.m. yesterday I was summoned to see the deceased. I found her in bed in her house. She was then unconscious, breathing stertorously, the surface of the body was cold and clammy, the eyes were fixed, she was pulseless and dying. The lips were white and excoriated. The tongue was also white and swollen, and I was shown the bottle now produced, which contains undiluted carbolic acid, and was told that the deceased had swallowed some of it. The symptoms I observed were such as would be produced by carbolic acid. She died a little after midnight. I am of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by carbolic acid. About a drachm of the acid would be a poisonous dose. The bottle is not quite full. It would contain four drachms more than it now contains. I did not know the deceased.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—" That the death of Annie Headlam was caused by carbolic acid, which she voluntarily administered to herself whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott :—

RE ELIZABETH MARGARET MITCHELL.—Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, a spinster, moved for an interim order, which was granted for three months.

RE ESSOOFALI ALIBHOY.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE DEVJEE ELLAPA CULLA.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which, on the last Court day, was made conditional on the insolvent going to give assistance to the Official Assignee. Insolvent had gone to the Official Assignee, and his Lordship granted the application.

RE MADHAVJEE DAMJEE THUCKER.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, appeared to show cause against the rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 11th ult., calling upon his client to show cause why the order of the 28th July last for the examination with respect to the insolvent's estates of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai, the son and daughter of the insolvent, should not be set aside. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, appeared to support Mr. Starling's arguments. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey and Cama, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Lalbai, appeared in support of the rule *nisi*.

Mr. Starling read a large mass of affidavits, some thirty-three in number, in which allegations were made by one party imputing improper conduct to the other, allegations and denials, rejoinders and sur-rejoinders turning on the central point whether Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy was or was not a *bona fide* creditor on the estate. The learned counsel said that Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy had not shown in any way that the learned counsel's client was not a real creditor. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy swore that he bought the shares which entitled him to rank as a creditor, and that his brother Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy had no interest in them. The latter, in his affidavit, denied that he had any interest in his brother's claim. On the opposite side were the affidavits of Pestonjee Cowasjee, Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicholson, and Meher Ali Mahomed Patel. The first was a servant of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy, a mere spy ; and the other two made statements which were absolutely denied by Lukhmidas Khimjee and Anundrao Venayek. The evidence on behalf of the learned counsel's client was of very much greater weight than the evidence on the other side ; and Mr. Starling asked his Lordship to make absolute the order for the examination of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and his sister Lalbai.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Mercantile Bank, said this case was an illustration of the way the time of the Court was wasted by the introduction of matters which were wholly irrelevant, and which had nothing whatever to do with the application before the Court. The very fact that Rahmoobhoy and Lalbai had gone to the expense of having a large number of affidavits made on their behalf showed that they knew a great deal more about the insolvent's estate than they wished to be questioned about. The learned counsel said that, for the purposes of this application, it was unnecessary to determine whether Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy was a real creditor on the estate or not. The point was whether it would be for the benefit of the creditors generally that Rahmoobhoy and Lalbai should be examined as to matters connected with the insolvency. The learned counsel then read an affidavit in which Mr. Donald Bain, manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, creditor in respect of re-drafts amounting to Rs. 21,978 drawn against shipments made by the insolvent, stated that since the filing of the insolvent's schedule on the 25th November 1869, the Official Assignee had paid dividends to the Bank, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,343, still owing. A large number of claims on the estate had since the filing of the schedule been purchased by Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy in the names of third parties out of moneys belonging to the estate. It would be, Mr. Bain was advised, for the benefit of the general body of creditors that Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai should be examined before the Court touching matters connected with the insolvent's estate.

His Lordship remarked with reference to some of the affidavits that they afforded the Court no assistance whatever, but that in them the parties simply threw dirt at one another, and that these affidavits were such that they should not be encouraged by the Court.

Mr. Starling : Well, throwing dirt is a thing very commonly done in this country.

The Judge : And it ought not to be allowed.

Mr. Inverarity said he could not understand why Rahmoobhoy and Lalbhai should be frightened to come forward unless they knew a great deal about the insolvent's estate. The learned counsel said that if he had an honest case, he would defy any man in the world to cross-examine him. (A laugh.) If the present rule *nisi* was set aside, Mr. Inverarity said he was instructed on behalf of the Bank to apply to have Rahmoobhoy and Lalbai examined and to use the existing affidavits.

Luckmidas Khimjee was examined at some length as to the sale by him of some claims on the estate of the insolvent.

Mr. Lang remarked that the Court would not sanction the present application, which was made merely for the purpose of oppression and vexation. It was a fatal objection to the application that no communication whatever had been made to Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, or his sanction obtained prior to the application for the rule *nisi*.

Mr. Starling said the matter had been mentioned to Mr. Turner in correspondence, but he said he had no authority to take any step in the matter unless on the application of an admitted creditor.

Mr. Lang said there had not been a single similar application in a matter of any consequence without the intervention of the Official Assignee.

The matter was at this stage adjourned until Wednesday next.

## BENGAL.

TROUBLE IN THE HAREM.—A Mahomedan woman charged her husband at the Calcutta Police Court with having caused her hurt. It appeared that, on the defendant's return home from work, he found his wife sitting out in the compound, conversing with her landlady, with her head uncovered in presence of the landlady's husband, which was very unusual with *purdah nasheens*. He upbraided her for it, whereupon she replied, "what harm is there in it?" An altercation succeeded, resulting in the husband abandoning argument in favour of blows, and the poor wife was severely beaten. The injuries not being of a very serious nature, his Worship sentenced the accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The landlady referred to was called as a witness in the case, and put in appearance in a palkee. On being asked to get out of it and enter the witness box, in order to identify the defendant, and state what she knew of the case, she declined on the ground that she was a *purdah* woman. His Worship was informed that the husband of this witness was a serang, and that she had been seen by men out of the *purdah*. Before passing any order, his Worship, through her husband, warned her that if she persisted in continuing where she was, he would commit her to jail for a month for contempt of court. This warning had the desire effect.—*Indian Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

FIRE-INSURANCE.—The remarkable success of the Madras Equitable Life Insurance Company ought long ago to have prompted the establishment of a local Company for Insurance against fire. The "oldest inhabitant" will cudgel his fine old brains in vain for the recollection of any conflagration on a large scale in this city, or its suburbs ; and he will readily admit that even relatively little fires have been few and far between as long as he can remember, notwithstanding the general use of mineral oils of a highly inflammable character. He, then, who insures not at all does not, accept a risk proportionate to that which is borne by the non-insured in a town built much closer together lit by gas, unless well supplied with water. But people who have the custody of stores, or merchandise, however convinced of the smallness of the risk of fire in Madras, make it a rule to insure. They find, however, that the Fire Insurance Companies locally represented are indisposed to admit in a practical manner that the risk of fire is less here than it is elsewhere under less favorable conditions for insurers. The Head Offices are mostly in the United Kingdom, and as Madras is a far cry from Europe it is deemed advisable to be on the safe side by charging rates of premia in Madras that are almost double the rates charged in larger cities in the United Kingdom, where the risk of fire is unquestionably far greater. If, then, the persons living in those cities pay no more than what has been proved by the experience of many years to be fair rates for the risk accepted by the Companies, then we in Madras are paying a great deal more than we ought to do for the security afforded us. Some fourteen years ago some people in Bombay awoke to the fact that they were paying more than they ought to do for fire insurance. They thereupon started the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, for the mutual benefit of insurers and shareholders, and the Company has in the fourteen years paid in dividends and bonuses 254½ per cent. to its shareholders. It is anticipated that a local Company in Madras would also be successful ; and would be the means of encouraging people to insure against fire, who now verily think the "game is not worth the candle." An Association with a capital of 15 lakhs is therefore being formed to supply this "long-felt want."—*Mail.*

## THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says :—If the action of the French in landing troops on the New Hebrides has caused the Australians annoyance, it has shown them the extreme importance of covering their extended and weak eastern coast by opening communications with the imperial arsenal of Esquimalt. This arsenal dominates the Pacific and commands the rear of the New Hebrides Islands. We learn, therefore, with satisfaction that Mr. Randolph C. Want, of Australia, and Mr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., of Canada, have been actively engaged in the proposal of a submarine cable from Esquimalt to the Sandwich Islands, and then to the Fanning Islands, Fiji Islands, and Australia. The importance of such a cable in a military sense is immense. It at once suggests the gradual growth of Esquimalt into a power now little understood. Only fifteen days by sea and rail from Plymouth, the latter entirely through her Majesty's territory, this new arsenal is being formed under the protection of a brave and hardy military people. It is not only within easy reach of Plymouth, Woolwich, and Aldershot ; but an attempt to capture it would be met by the full force of the Canadian people in arms. In view of this new feature in the Pacific, Vladivostock, Lazareff, the New Hebrides, and all such are distinctly on the wane ; while Australia, Port Hamilton, and Hong Cong will feel the strong arm of a greater protector where least expected and most wanted. The Agents-General for Australasia and the High Commissioner for Canada have met in earnest consultation about the proposed communication. To lay a cable and start lines of steamers of great speed and capacity on the Pacific, as set forth by the Canadian Premier in his late speech at the new arsenal, is worthy of Canada and Australia. It is a further proof of their inestimable value in securing on solid, well-considered measures those communications without which the empire has hitherto been, in a military sense, disjointed.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 7.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·789 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·4 |
| Dew Point | 74·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 77·5 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 7·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 85·7 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 77·0 |
| General Directions of Wind's | W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 204 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 2·40 |
| Do. do. since 1st January | 92·20 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 8th Sept. | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## THE GIBBONS CASE.

ON Saturday a full bench of the Calcutta High Court heard an application for a revision of the order passed by Justices Mitter and Grant in the Gibbons case after hearing the arguments of Council, the Chief Justice said he quite agreed with the remark of the learned counsel, Mr. Evans, that this was a matter of very grave importance, and it was because it was a matter of great importance, and not because he entertained any doubt about the law, that he had constituted that Bench for the purpose of hearing the matter argued. He had, moreover, been led to take that course by the fact that he had been told that the Divisional Benches of the court had expressed a doubt as to whether there was the power, inherent in the court itself, to review a judgment of a Divisional Bench in a criminal case. His Lordship, when he said "review a judgment of a Divisional Bench," meant, of course, review a judgment of itself, because every Bench of the Court constituted a court of itself for the purpose of its judgment ; and the judgment of each Bench was the judgment of the court. Speaking for himself, and his Lordship wished to guard himself against expressing any other opinion than his own. His Lordship did not say that a difference could not exist between one Bench and another, so that a Bench must be constituted of the same individual Judges, in order to review a judgment of the court, supposing it to be a judgment subject to revision ; but speaking for himself and he thought also for the whole of the judges constituting that Bench, he had no doubt whatever that, in cases of this kind no power to review resided in the court, or any bench of it. That was the opinion which his Lordship had already expressed before the High Court of Allahabad ; which had been expressed by the High Court of Bombay, and in opposition to which, as far as his Lordship knew, there was no reported case in this court to be found. The question arose under various sections of the Code. The first section which had reference to the matter was section 306 ; which provided that where an accused person had been acquitted or convicted by the jury, the Judge may record the verdict of acquittal or conviction, and so far as that section was concerned his Lordship was of opinion, unless there was some section which qualified it, that the acquittal or conviction stood on the same footing as an acquittal or conviction by a verdict of the jury in England, that was to say it was absolutely final as to the guilt or innocence of the accused so far as courts of justice were concerned. Then, section 307 provided that where the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury he might, if he thought fit, refer the case to the High Court with his reasons for so disagreeing ; and the High Court might acquit or convict the accused on any evidence on which the jury could have acquitted or convicted him on the charge framed ; and if the High Court convicted him, they might pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Sessions Court, so that it seemed to him that the effect of that section, read with section 306, was that, if the Judge who tried the case in the first instance was dissatisfied with the verdict, and the High Court upon consideration accepted his view, they might substitute their verdict for the verdict of the jury, and might pass sentence upon the accused accordingly. So far, therefore, those two sections placed the verdict and judgment of the High Court in no different position from that in which the verdict of the jury would have been, had it been accepted by the Sessions Judge, and he had passed sentence accordingly, and it was absolutely final. Then came the question whether that state of things was varied by any of the sections that followed, and whether any of those sections gave either a power of appeal from the Divisional Bench that had given its verdict and sentence, to some other Bench of the High Court, or gave a Bench constituted in some way a power of revision. Section 369 said that no court, other than a High Court, when it had signed its judgment, should alter or review the same, except as provided in section 395, or to correct some clerical error. In his Lordship's opinion the effect of the words, "other than a High Court" was precisely the same as if at the end of the section the words had been added "this section does not apply to the High Court." There was no substantive enactment in it with reference to the High Court, and all it did was to reserve the powers which existed in the High Court before. What the powers of the High Court were before it was not necessary to consider : whatever they were they were reserved, and were in exactly the same position after the section was passed as they had been before ; and inasmuch as it had not been shown to their Lordships that, before the passing of that section, any power of revision existed in the High Court, his Lordship was of opinion that that section did not create any such power, and that, therefore, that section could not be relied upon. Moreover, in a judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock in that court, upon the law as it existed before that time, it had been expressly decided that, as the law then stood, no such power of review existed ; and that, taken with the construction that the present section did not create a power of revision showed clearly that such power did not exist so far as that section was concerned. The only other section relied upon was section 439. That section opened in this way : "In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by the court, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the court may in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 95, 423, 496, 427, and 428 or on a court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence, and when the Judges composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in a manner provided by section 429." In his Lordship's opinion the first four lines of that section showed beyond all possibility of doubt that the record referred to in that section was the record of some court other than that of the High Court, and not the record of the High Court itself, which was already in its possession. Under these circumstances his Lordship was of opinion that neither section 369 nor section 439 help the case on which the present application was made, which must, therefore, fall back upon the condition of things created by sections 306 and 307. But as his Lordship had already expressed it as his opinion that the verdict and judgment of the Divisional Bench of the court, coupled with the sentence under those sections, where absolutely final, and as they had been already pronounced, the court was now *functus officio*, and neither it nor any Bench of it had any power to revise its decision, or interfere in any way.

Mitter, J.—I am of the same opinion. I desire only to add, that the last paragraph in section 439 was enacted in order to meet cases of this kind. The last few words of Section 366 empower the Governor-General in Council to extend the procedure laid down in this chapter to the trial of cases before any subordinate courts. That is the real effect of these few words at the end of Section 366. Now it might happen that a court subordinate to this court may make an entry under section 273, the procedure laid down in chapter 23 having been extended to the trial of cases before that court ; while Section 429 lays down that in that case this court, although possessed of revisionary powers in all other respects, would not have the power of reversing or interfering with an order passed by this court under section 273. As regards the question whether this court, as constituted, has any jurisdiction to entertain this application, I express no opinion.

Wilson, J.—I am entirely of the same opinion. There is only one point on which I desire to add anything. The point is not really one of any practical importance, because the court, as now constituted, does contain both the learned Judges whose judgment we have been asked to entertain an application to review and therefore the decision of this court, as at present constituted, will by reason of their presence, be a valid and efficacious decision. I have myself very grave doubts whether it does not arise from the fact that these two learned Judges concur. I entertain very considerable doubt, whether, assuming such an application as this to be such as can be entertained in law, any Division Bench of the court can entertain such an application with respect to any judgment of another court. I think the view taken by Sir Richard Garth in the case of Abdul Sobhan strongly tends to affirm this view.

Macpherson, J.—I concur with the judgment of the learned Chief Justice.

Grant, J.—I agree with the judgment of the learned Chief Justice.

## COMMEMORATIVE FESTIVITIES AT BUDA.

THE festivities commemorating the recapture of Buda from the Turks in 1686 commenced on Sunday, Aug 15, with the opening of a grand historical exhibition by M. Tisza, the Prime Minister. The ceremony was attended by all the Ministers, members of the Hungarian Diet, the Counsuls-General, the civil and military authorities, and representatives of the Academy and Universities of Budapest. M. Tisza delivered a speech, dwelling upon the great importance of the event, and said that the whole of Christendom thanked the nations who took part in the liberation of Buda from Turkish dominion. The Minister also laid stress upon the successes which an army supported by the enthusiasm of a nation is able to gain ; and expressed a hope that, should the necessity arise—which no one, however, desired—every enemy who should dare to threaten the throne and fatherland would be met by the united co-operation of the army and the nation.

PHILLIPS AND Co.'s PHARMACIES (Bombay and Poona) are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified English Chemists, and every care is exercised in dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions. Manager in Bombay, Mr. E. BEYNON, First Class Certificated Chemist, Soc. Arts, London ; late of Messrs. Savory and Moore, New Bond Street, London.

## THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

THE report of the Army Medical Department for the year 1884 has just been issued. In Blue Books of this stamp there is a sameness of character which clothes them, at any rate in the eyes of the ordinary reader, with a forbidding aspect. But on the present occasion the "Medical History of the Nile Expeditionary Force" and the "Report on the Medical and Surgical Transactions of the Suakim Expeditionary Force," which form Appendices I. and II., will secure for the volume a hearty reception ; and many people will be anxious to hear from the medical authorities themselves a recital of the measures adopted to protect the health of the army under certain circumstances and conditions which certain critics have shown themselves unable to appreciate.

The health statistics do not, unfortunately, show a decrease of sickness as compared with those for the year 1883. In the latter year the ratio of admissions to hospital of the troops at home and abroad was 1,022·7. In 1884 it was 1,092·1. The deaths, however, show an improvement. In 1883 the rate was as high as 9·57 ; in 1884 it had decreased to 8·42, and this despite the Egyptian campaign. The rate of mortality ranges from Mauritius with 22·03 to Gibraltar with only 4·03 ; Canada coming between the United Kingdom (5·38) and China and Straits Settlements (7·04). In Cyprus and Canada the deaths were equal, the former having fewer admissions to hospital than any other station where troops are quartered. At Cyprus there is an increase in the death-rate of the previous year of 12·25 per 1,000. This is due to the occurrence of a very few deaths in a small average annual strength. The admission-rate for Egypt is higher than in 1883, but the death-rate shows a decrease. It must be remembered, however, that Egypt was visited by an epidemic of cholera, and that the high admission-rate is chiefly due to enteric fever, which is now regarded almost as endemic in Egypt. In no case are the deaths high in relation to sickness, but where they are highest there the diseases are of the most violent type. The healthiest district in the United Kingdom is Belfast, the least healthy is Dublin. As regards the health of the several branches of the service, the engineers show the lowest admission-rate ; next to them the garrison staff, then the Household Cavalry, then the regimental depots, then the infantry, and lastly the Foot Guards. The comparatively high rate of sickness in the last-mentioned corps is every year maintained ; and it is a pity that no explanation is offered. It is assuredly very desirable that some reason for so unsatisfactory an ascendency should be suggested.

It is to be noted with satisfaction, alas ! tempered by regret at the weakness of the late Government in disowning medical skill, that the fourteen stations under the Contagious Diseases Act the ratio of admissions to hospital for the two classes of disease was considerably below that for the same number of stations not under the Act, and this, despite the injurious effect upon the statistical average of the influx from non-protected into protected districts. Future Blue Books will have a dismal tale to tell unless the powers that be should see the short-sightedness of their weak-kneed concession to heedless clamour. It is impossible to believe that a revolutionary step so fatal to the health of the soldier and of the civil population alike as that lately adopted will receive the endorsement of enlightened opinion. The medical aspect of the recruiting question is likely to attract some notice. The increasing proportion of rejections is a fact worthy of serious attention. It would be interesting to know whether these rejections are ascribable to excessive rigour in the physical examination or to increasing deterioration in the recruit. Anthropologists and their congeners, the members of the Anthropometric Society, tells us that the centripetal influence of the towns upon the rural population is visibly stunting our physical growth ; and the decreasing stature of the recruits is evidenced by the circumstance that in 1883 more than a third of the recruits passed into the army were between 5ft. 5 in. and 5 ft. 7 in., while in 1884 nearly half the number were between 5 ft. 4 in. and 5 ft. 6 in. Certainly the authorities have recently accommodated themselves to the situation by lowering the standard to vanishing point ; and this reduction may eventually answer its purpose ; but whatever may be the cause of the rejections, this increase is an established and a growing fact. In 1883 they were 396,98 per 1,000 and in 1884 416,97. These figures are important, and may become a matter for general consideration whether the zeal of the examining officers is not after all, carrying them a trifle too far.

A large part of the report, which deals with classes of disease, is of professional interest only ; but Abstract XL., page 232, showing the influence of age on morality at the several foreign stations, will not escape notice. It appears that in 1884 the West Indies was most fatal to soldiers under twenty ; Mauritius to those between twenty and twenty-five, and also between twenty-five and thirty ; Cyprus to those between thirty and thirty-five ; and the West Indies to those on the last limit of age. The very young soldiers appear to have thrived best at the Cape, and the veterans did well in India ; while Canada has good average throughout. On page 36 of the report will be found a comparative table of sickness and mortality in the army and in the civil population. Up to thirty-five years of age the soldier is far the better off of the two. Of course soldiers are in a sense selected men, and the average of civilians includes many who could never pass any recruiting standard ; but against this has to be set the fact of the soldier's vicissitudes of foreign service, and his longevity may be fairly ascribed to the healthiness of the *regime* to which he is subjected.

The appendices to the report are rather more numerous than usual. Besides those abovementioned, there are reports on the Bechuanaland field force and on the hospital-ship Ganges, a description of the huts for troops at Suakim, notes on cases of hydrophobia, and other excellent essays. There are some very interesting notes on suicides in the army during 1884. It appears that the number of suicides among soldiers was forty-six ; fifteen occurred in the United Kingdom, and thirty one at foreign stations. In 1883 the total number was fifty-two, of which twenty-one occurred at home and the remainder abroad. The rate of suicides in the army between twenty and twenty-four years of age is about two and-a-half times as great as that of the civil male population at the same age. Between twenty-five and thirty-four years of age it is about four times as great ; and from thirty-five to forty-five the rate in the army is about three times as great as in the civil population. As regards the method of suicide, that by gun-shot is very prevalent in the army, and as compared with a similar mode of suicide among civilians is as sixty-nine to seven. This of course is due to the constant possession of arms and ammunition by the soldier. Suicide by cut-throat or poison is about twice as prevalent among civilians as among soldiers, drowning about nine times, and hanging about nineteen times as prevalent. The average age at which suicide took place was 28½ years and the average service 8¾ years, which shows that change from civil to military life, with its restrictions and discipline, is not, as has been sometimes stated, a frequent cause of suicide.

## A HORRIBLE STORY.

SOME details have been received from New York of the crime for which a man named Alfred Pack

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT 8.

REUTER'S London telegram of last evening reports a further advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, making the closing price of this metal 43 3-16d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Paper has advanced ½, and Four-and-a-half ⅛ths, closing quotations being 67¼ and 71⅛, respectively. Five lakhs worth of Bills on Bombay were placed yesterday at 1s. 4 13-16d. Sterling Loan comes ¼ higher at 100½. Neither Consols nor French-Rentes show any change.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, arrivals quiet, with sales again reaching 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. In spot prices we have no change to report, either in Mid-Uplands or Surats; but arrival prices of the former, Sept.-Dec. delivery show a slight decline. New York cable advices make Mid-Uplands unchanged at 9½; but Futures were five points lower at 9·24. Receipts at the ports were the same as on the previous day, *viz.*, 7,000 bales.

The Liverpool wool sales opened yesterday with lively competition, and prices for all sorts ruled firm at 1d to 2d higher.

COTTON.—There is really no actual business pasing, unless on account of our local mills. At a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, some transaction in new Bengals would probably be put through; but sellers will not give way until the American Agricultural Bureau's Report comes to hand.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—This has been one of the dullest days during the season, the rise in exchange having quite put buyers out of the market. A small purchase of ready Soft White Delhi is reported at Rs. 4, and there is a small inquiry for New Crops, for April and May delivery, at Rs. 4-1.

New Linseed, for April and May delivery, is now offering at Rs. 6-8 without finding buyers.

The receipts of Produce for the last two days were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,954 bales. |
| Wheat | 116,630 cwts. |
| Linseed | 9,364 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 2,552 ,, |

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet at about yesterday's quotations. The "Clan Macdonald" has been fixed for Liverpool or London at 22s. to 22s. 6d. this month's loading; while the "New Geawa" and the "Torre del Annunziata" have both been taken for Genoa at 22s. 6d. and 22s. respectively.

EXCHANGE.—Chiefly owing to the sale of Council Drafts yesterday as high as 1s. 4 13-16d., our market opened this morning 3-32d. higher than yesterday's closing rates, and improved 1-3d, during the day, showing an advance of ½d., with Banks more inclined to sell than buy, especially for forward delivery. In Calcutta rates are irregular, varying from 1s. 4 11-16d. to 13-16d. for Telegraphic Transfers, and from 1-5½d. and 1s. 5½d. for 6 months' Credits. This position would indicate a sale of Council Drafts to-day in London at 1s. 47-8d., and continued firmness in the East; but business is still slack, and silver only follows slowly; shewing only a rise of 11-6d., per oz., giving an exchange of 1s. 45-8d. The following are our closing quotation:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 25-32d. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 3-4d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 7-8d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 5d. |
| Francs 3 months' sight | 179½. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay to-day reduced its rate of discount by one per cent., making the minimum rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at 97½ for Four per cents., and 102½ for Four-and-a-half.

SHARES.—We have again very little of interest to note in this market, the only quotable changes are in the Indian Manufacturing Company, the shares of which have advanced to Rs. 1,220. A rise of Rs. 20; Jewraz Baloo, which are again Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,115; the new Great Eastern, which have advanced Rs. 15 per share at Rs. 910; Oriental Rs. 2½, at Rs. 567½; and the Queen Rs. 5 more at Rs. 910. The new Indian Press Company's shares have advanced Rs. 2½, being now quoted at 122½

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 11 p.ct. | 716½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 12,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 580 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 580 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | 1 | 6 do. | 125 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 10,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 59 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 113xd. |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1.000 | 70 | 920xd |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,040 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 111 | 5,000 | | 70 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,750 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | .. | 1,050 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 430 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 175 | 1,030 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 633 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500xd. |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 0 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 152½xd. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 60 | 630 |
| Dholleea P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 115 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,375 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 150 | 1,850 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 635 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 401 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 305 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | .. | 105 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | .. | 450 |
| New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | .. | 552 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 122½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 480 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 640 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 665 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W Company | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 495 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | .. | 109 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 300 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 690 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22½ | 520 |
| Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | .. | 425 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 925 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | .. | 180 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 720 |
| New Issues | 3,000 | 125 | .. | Rs. 125 | 180 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 675 |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 510 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 650 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 595 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 912½ |
| Dhurumsey S. & W. Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 17½ |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,070xd |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 685 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 660 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 155 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 8-9xd |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 700 | 5 h | 550 | 37½ | 650 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 325 |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 668 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 70 | 1,220 |
| James Greaves Mills | 100 | 500 | 1,00 | Rs. 25 | 605 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,340 | 500 | 570 | 14-5-7 | 403 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,200 | 1,000 | 50 | Rs. 45 | 1,115 |
| Khandelah | 750 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 965 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 930 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 3,500 | 1,00 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 155 |
| Madras United | 500 | 0 0 | 1,00 | Rs. 125 | 2,335 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,00 | 1,00 | .. | 690 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,00 | 1,01 | 20 | 1,235 |
| Managon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | .. | 185 |
| Moorjee Goculdas | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 1,180 |
| National Spinning | 600 | 1,00 | 1,00 | .. | 510 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100 | .. | 85 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 500xd |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 0 | 910 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | .. | 567½ |
| People of India S. & W. Company | .. | 250 | 250 | .. | 187½ |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company. | 1,00 | 500 | 500 | .. | 85 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 910 |
| Rajpur | 641 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 60 | 912½ |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,290 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 17½ | 50 |
| Sholapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,290 |
| Soondardas | 650 | 1,00 | 1,000 | .. | 650 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 12½ | 410 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | .. | 247½ |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,30 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 775 |
| Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co. | 770 | | 1,000 | .. | 780 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | 2100 | .. | .. | 2154 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | .. | 4100 | .. | .. | 4 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 200 | 150 | 10 / p.c. | 185 / 140 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 18 | 133 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 325 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 30 | 61 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 00 | 100 | 10 2-3p.c | |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 37 | 10 2-3p.c | |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c | 1 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 15 p. ct. | 620xd. |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 210 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | 120 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | 2,925 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | 45 | 735 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | .. | .. | .. | 6 p.c | 101½ |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 17 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | .. | 175 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | 9½ | 105 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 11 | 9 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | .. | 14 |
| Karrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 100 | .. | .. |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 316xd. |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p.ct. | 97xd |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,000 | 50 | 40 | Rs. 43 | 1 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.ct. | 90 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 90 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 20 | 5 | 5 & 7 | 116 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p. a. | 55 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 19 | 302½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 60 | Rs. 18 | 100 |
| Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | .. |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 10 | 100 | 5 | 59xd |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 12,200 | 25 | 25 | Rs. | 7½ |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | | 1,100 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 170xd |
| Western India Flour Mills | 000 | 125 | 100 | 12 | 134 |
| M. M. ody & Co | 2,000 | 200 | 200 | | 202½ |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

ARMITSTEAD—July 29, at Seaforth, Lancashire, Isabella, only daughter of the late Edmond Armitstead, granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Armitstead, Vicar of Mytton, and niece of Rev. Sivainson, of Blackburn, aged 67. Australian papers please copy.

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

EYRE—September 7, at Breach Candy, Harry Eyre, of Broach, aged 22.

JEHANGIER—September 8, at 105, Modi Street, Fort, Mr. Jehangier Gustadjee. Funeral this day (Thursday) at 7 a.m.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HALSE—September 4, at Agra, the wife of Thomas Halse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIMON—SUTHERLAND—August 18, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Kyaukpyu, by the Revd C P Hopkins, James Simon, Head Master, Govt Normal School, Akyab, to Eliza, daughter of the late Robert Sutherland, Esq. of Rangoon.

WILSON—BULLER—August 2, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Revd F J Montgomery, Sergeant-Major Wilson, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, to Bessie Buller, late of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

FINDLAY—September 1, at Mhow, Central India, Francis Wall, the beloved child of Mr and Mrs Findlay, Rajputana Malwa Railway, aged 4½ years.

HEYNE—September 3, at Palaveram, from "exhaustion," Annie, the dearly beloved wife of George Heyne, Chief Storekeeper, Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, and daughter of the late Captain E A Langley, (L I), aged 40 years, 11 months and 11 days.


MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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Sole Agents in India for the
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We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
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# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.


THE new Government, reviving the pledge which was given by the Conservative leaders when they were in office last year, have announced that next session there will be a Select Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of India. The passion for "inquiry" which the Government have shown has already brought down upon them the ridicule of some of their critics. The *Pall Mall Gazette* dubs them "the Universal Examination and Inquiry Bureau," and twits them upon having put their wits into commission. There may be sufficient reason for the taunt; but the Government are bound by their former promise to provide for this particular inquiry. The terms of reference, Sir John Gorst said, will be the same as before. That is to say, the subjects of inquiry will be the Government of India Act of 1858 and the Acts amending it, the Indian Councils Act, 1861, with the statutory provisions amending it and those relating to the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Madras; the Act of the same year establishing High Courts of Judicature in the Presidencies; the Act regulating appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service; and lastly, the statute establishing the Statutory Civil Service. The programme is wide, and the only objection that can be taken to it is that it may be difficult to carry it out thoroughly under the conditions which are imposed upon the proceedings of a Parliamentary Committee. This objection was raised early in the year, and it is likely to be raised again, with this advantage on the part of the objectors which they did not enjoy seven months ago, that there is now plenty of time to bring it under the notice of the Secretary of State. We are not in the same position in regard to this matter that we were in last March, when the arrangements for a public meeting in Bombay to urge the late Government to appoint a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee were made abortive by the announcement in Parliament of the names of the members whom Government proposed to nominate upon the Committee. The meeting fell through because it was recognized that the strongest representations that might be sent from Bombay would not reach Lord Kimberley in time to persuade him to alter the plans which the Government had made. To-day, however, the situation is entirely different. We have ample time for ascertaining the strength of public opinion on the subject. There are months before us now, whereas on the former occasion there were less than minutes. If the same feeling prevails in Bombay that prevailed last February it ought not to be difficult to bring about a co-operation between the leaders of the European and native communities, between the mercantile and the political interests, for the purpose of impressing upon the Secretary of State the advantage of entrusting the promised inquiry to a Royal Commission. The reasons in favour of that course are not less cogent than they were at the time that those who believed in them thought them strong enough to warrant a public meeting in Bombay for giving expression to them; it may be that the objections to it may seem less strong to Lord Cross than they did to his predecessor.

It is fair to Lord Kimberley to admit that his objections are for the most part of an essentially practical kind. We recently took occasion to set forth what are believed to be the reasons which actuated the late Government in adhering to their original proposal to entrust the inquiry to a Committee of both Houses. These go far beyond the explanation given by the Viceroy at Madras at the time that public opinion in this country was beginning to declare itself in favour of a reference to a Royal Commission. Precedent, the Viceroy explained, was in favour of the course proposed by the Government; and this is undoubtedly true. But if no stronger reason for the course proposed had been available than that of precedent it would have been easy to overcome the objections of the Government. Lord Kimberley, we believe—and in this he was sustained by his Council—held that an investigation of the kind proposed by a Royal Commission was practically impossible. The theoretical reasons in favour of it, whenever they have been stated, have been admitted to be strong. There are obvious disadvantages in entrusting an inquiry into Indian administration to a body tied down to a committee-room in Westminster, to a body moreover whose life could not be prolonged beyond the uncertain and transient life of the Parliament which gave birth to it. It must needs have much of the character of a paper inquiry; the evidence—though that is not an objection which is likely to weigh greatly with the India Office—must be preponderatingly official; the witnesses from India would be few, and the governors would have every chance of stating their case without having it duly balanced by the testimony of the governed. To this the India Office, if they were to formulate their objections, would doubtless reply that a Royal Commission, though it would have power to go where it liked, and to hear the ryot by the roadside and the Bania in the bazaar, would not use its powers of peregrination. The Commission, to command eminent respect and confidence, must be made up of eminent men, and the eminent men whom popular appreciation would nominate for the office would be too busy, or too old, or for other reasons indisposed to come to India. It might be added that unless the Royal Commission were to issue at once, the inquiry in India could not begin until the cold weather of 1887. We do not know if the official objection can be deemed absolute. Eminent men—men of the class to whom the work could be confidently entrusted—come to India for pleasure. Lord Hartington and Lord Spencer will be here in a few months; we cannot take it for granted that they would have refused to undertake for the public good a journey which they are about to undertake for recreation. There is the further objection—which apparently has greater force within the India Office than outside—that a Royal Commission is often more discursive in its enquiries and less subject to the limitations laid down in the terms of reference to it.

These are for the most part practical reasons against the course that has been proposed to the Government—reasons which it may be well for those who intend to urge another course upon them should have in view. The advocates of a Royal Commission will be the better able to approach the Government on their subject if they bear in mind what the objections are which they have to meet. They may fairly urge that all the theory is not on their side and all the practice on the other. It is, for instance, a very practical answer to the official view of the matter that one Parliamentary Committee has broken down almost in the process of nomination, and that even if it had got to work last year it would have collapsed with the collapse of the Parliament from which it derived its mandate. The present House of Commons will live until the beginning of next year; yet no one would prophesy for it a longer life than its predecessor, and a second failure of this kind would be discouraging, and might prevent inquiry for some years to come. This is as practical a consideration as any which the Government are likely to urge on the other side. Again, nothing could well be more practical than the contention that a Parliamentary Committee would fail entirely to ascertain the views of that part of the native population who are most capable of advising the Government as to the condition of the people and as to the fitness of existing administrative and legislative arrangements to meet their wishes. We have in the proceedings of the Finance Committee a practical admission of the advantage of peripatetic enquiry. Doubtless an interesting investigation into the expenditure of the various departments might have been conducted at the India Office if in this particular matter the Government had been as content with the mere paper enquiry which they deem adequate for the larger questions of general administration. Yet while they would not have been content with that, we fear that the enquiry they propose will not in some of its branches be much more efficient than this would have been. It will be worth while for those who seven months ago saw an advantage in approaching the Secretary of State on the subject to consider whether the new and more favourable opportunity for urging that the inquiry shall be thorough and effective should be made use of. There is plenty of time, but there may be an advantage in approaching Lord Cross in his early career at the India Office, when his mind may be more receptive of the unofficial view of the case than it will be hereafter.

THE Royal Commission on the Silver Question is not the strongest body that might have been nominated, but it will on the whole satisfy public expectation. Mr. Arthur Balfour, the chairman, will bring to his work a mind which, so far as is known, is untrammelled by strong views or by any of that "much learning" upon the subject which may make a currency theorist mad. We miss the name of Mr. Goschen from the list of Commissioners, but it may be that the author of "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" can help the inquiry more by giving than by hearing evidence. Advantage has been taken, as it was expected it would be, of the presence in England of Mr. Barbour, to include him in the Commission. Mr. Barbour's belief that the action of Governments can determine the ratio between two metals is accompanied by certain theoretical reservations, which, however, are not important enough to deprive him of the right to rank as a bi-metallist. Litttle is known of the views of the other Commissioners but in Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir John Lubbock we have three strong men, two at least of whom will bring to bear upon the investigation no small measure of technical and practical knowledge. Mr. Bullen-Smith will sit on the Commission as representing the India Office, but the real representative of Indian interests will be Mr. Balfour, who may be presumed to have gone home well charged with instructions concerning the views of the Indian Government upon the subject. Seeing that the Indian Government have lately been told with scant ceremony that their business is to leave the Silver Question to take care of itself, and to cut down their expenditure instead of troubling themselves about falling exchange, it is well that they have so competent a representative on the Commission. In this matter the new Government have been creditably watchful of Indian interests.

THE outcry which has been raised in the Calcutta papers against the sale of ghee adulterated with lard and other fatty and oily substances has produced one good effect. The Bengal Government, which at first seemed to turn a deaf-ear to the voice of public opinion, has at length been moved to take legislative action in the matter, and has framed a Bill which, it is to be hoped, will effectually secure the sale not only of pure and unadulterated ghee, but also of other articles of solid and liquid food without the admixture of deleterious matter. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the present law as regards adulteration. Purchasers are afforded small protection against the dishonesty of unscrupulous dealers, who may with impunity palm off ghee or any other article of food adulterated to the extent of 50 or 60 per cent., so long as it can be proved that the admixture is not injurious to health. It is this defect in the law that has rendered abortive the attempts of the Calcutta authorities to deal with the ghee question. Several samples of ghee were obtained in the bazaar, and though analyses showed that they had all been more or less adulterated in order to fraudulently increase the bulk, it could not be proved that they contained any matter or ingredient injurious to health. The Bill which has now been framed will deal effectually with the kind of fraud which the Calcutta ghee-sellers have been practising on an unsuspecting public. It prohibits the sale to the prejudice of the purchaser of any article of food that is not of the nature, substance, or quality demanded. The dealer on the other hand is protected from annoyance by interested or prejudiced persons by a clause which provides that no proceedings are to be instituted, except with the permission of the Municipal Commissioners, granted under the advice of the Health Officer. Unfortunately the Bill is intended to have local application only: it will not even extend to the rest of Bengal. The evil of adulteration is not confined to Calcutta—there are dishonest dealers seeking to increase their profits by fraud everywhere—and the only real remedy is an act by the Supreme Legislature that will be applicable to all parts of India. The remaining portion of Mr. Ilbert's period of office is too short to admit of his dealing with the matter, but the question is one which might be advantageously taken in hand by the incoming Legal Member.

## THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

THE great event of the week has been the marriage of an A.-D.-C., and a Viceregal A.-D.-C. to boot. It is rare that a man holding this happy and privileged position ever takes on the chains of matrimony, for in doing so he usually has to put off the much-admired A.-D.-C.'s uniform, and resign the many privileges of the position. I wonder an A.-D.-C. ever marries, and perhaps it is a misnomer to say he does, because when married he is usually no longer an A.-D.-C. I think during a long life, I have only known one man married, and still permitted to add those interesting letters to his name. It is pleasing to see that among the many changes which fifty years have made in most things, A.-D.-C.'s have retained a similitude to those of former days. Miss Eden, in "Up the Country," says:—"I never saw anything so happy as the Aides-de-Camp were at Kurnaul flirting with at least six young ladies at once, visiting, luncheoning all the morning; then our band played on the course in the afternoon, then there were dinners, balls, plays, &c.; and they always contrived to get a late supper somewhere, so as to keep it up till 4 in the morning!" I really believe that this delightful description will fill the A.-D.-C.'s of the present day with envy, and make them regret that they were born fifty years too late! For enviable as their position appears now, the visits of the Governor-General of that day were a greater novelty, and A.-D.-C.'s must have been objects of even more adoration in consequence. But to return to the sober realities of the wedding. The bridegroom was Captain Balfour and the bride Miss Simpson, daughter of Surgeon-General B. Simpson. Wednesday last was, by a strange piece of good luck, the finest day we have had for a long time. The thought of the difference a wet afternoon would have made led us all to fully appreciate a fine one. Seeing that the bride lived at the extreme end of Chota Simla, it would have been something in the nature of a penance instead of a pleasure to the guests to have gone so far to partake of cake and wine, on a pouring afternoon. As it was, the church was crowded, and at Torrentium afterwards a very large and cheerful party assembled to offer congratulations to the young couple. Lord and Lady Dufferin honoured the wedding with their presence, and sat in the group which was taken afterwards. All the Viceregal staff were present, and the Viceroy's band played the Wedding March, while the signing of the register was going on, and I must own it was going on for a long time! Perhaps some other ordinary mortal like myself felt a latent desire to hand down their name to posterity under those of so many "Excellencies." The bride wore a very handsome white corded silk dress trimmed with real lace and a tulle veil. Two prettily dressed pages held up the train. Miss Bayley and Miss Beadon officiated as bridesmaids in cream silk dresses, trimmed with coffee-coloured lace, altogether forming a very pleasing picture as they stood at the altar. The band followed the wedding guests to Torrentium, and played in the garden, where seats and durries were arranged, making the entertainment into quite a pleasant garden party. The newly-married couple departed for Mushobra amid a shower of good wishes and rice, and of shoes also, which were not old enough, I am sure, to have the necessary amount of magic charm!

The dress in which the bride left was a very pretty pale grey; and like most brides she looked very comely. We have no more weddings to look forward to, and feel rather defrauded in not being allowed the pleasure of seeing Miss Aitchison, Sir Charles Aitchison's daughter, and Captain Dunlop Smith, united. That marriage is to take place next spring, in Scotland, I suppose. This has not been a marrying year at Simla, and yet there are said to be ninety girls! Fancy only one marriage, that of Miss Bliss, as the outcome of so many balls and parties and so many girls! This confirms the complaint so often made that this is not a marrying age; more's the pity for those who have daughters!

Another piece has been put on the boards, called "The Magistrate." It is a kind of screaming farce in three acts, and though opinions differ as to whether the play is a really nice one, it is generally admitted to have been amusing and well acted.

The Monday Concerts (which, by the bye, often take place on other days) are scarcely entitled to be called *popular* now, and are not nearly so well attended as were those formerly held at Benmore. If a vast majority of people who now attend, had not subscribed for the season, there would, I fancy, be many more empty seats. The theatre does not lend itself so well to conversation combined with music as did Benmore, and consequently the non-musical people do not care to go. The musical ones also have an excuse, there are so many rehearsals going on just now, they probably have as much music as they care for. The "Mikado" entails a great deal of rehearsing, and there are said to be as many as a hundred voices in the Oratoria, Elijah, which is shortly to be sung, and for which there have been rehearsals during the last three months.

There has been great activity among the military authorities lately, but of course the cause is a profound secret. A Russian scare, said many who considered themselves political prophets. But the chances are it is only some ordinary business being settled before the Chief goes on his tour. Certainly any one who is supposed to know, when spoken to on the subject, looks very mysterious, but that's a way they've got, and which experience has often shown to mean nothing! We are hoping the rains will break soon and take their departure. Though the usual amount of rain has not fallen, the meteorological authority here has decided to do without it, and promises us an early ending to the monsoon. Unfortunately, this authority does not always square the matter with the "clerk of the weather," before making us such promises! There was a very jolly dance at Barnes Court on Tuesday last, the ball-room is such a good one, that nearly every one who is invited gladly goes, and Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison are such kindly hosts, that we may well despair of having equally pleasing successors next season. As to who will succeed Sir Charles, there is at present nothing known, though likely names are freely put forward. It is generally thought that Sir Charles Bernard will succeed Sir Steuart Bayley in Council and that Mr. Crosthwaite will go to Burma.

## THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

TO-DAY'S play has thoroughly vindicated the reputation of the representatives gathered together to do battle for the North, and thanks to the magnificent innings of Wilkins, as yet incomplete, there is now more than a fair prospect of this year's team reversing the customary result of the annual match between the two Presidency divisions. No finer cricket has been

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE COTTON DUTIES.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Lord Harris, Under-Secretary for War, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, mooted the possible necessity of reimposing the Cotton duties in India. Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, being questioned in the Commons this evening in reference thereto, said that neither the Home or Indian Government meditate the reimposition of Cotton duties on Manchester goods.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA INQUIRY

In reply to a further question, Sir John Gorst said that a Select Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India would be appointed next Session, and that the terms of reference would be the same as before.

## ENGLAND AND PORT HAMILTON.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, referring to the rumour that the British Government intended abandoning Port Hamilton on the ground of the great expense that the fortification of the Port would involve, said that no decision had yet been taken in the matter.

## MARQUIS TSENG.

The Marquis T'seng has started for Pekin.

## AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 7.

Prince Alexander took his departure from the capital this evening.

His Highness has appointed a Regency, consisting of M. Stambuloff, M. Karrueloff, and M. Mutkuroff.

## CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Royal Commission to inquire into the Currency Question includes :—

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour (Chairman).
The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.
Mr. Leonard Courtney.
Sir John Lubbock.
Mr. W. B. Barbour.
Mr. J. W. Birch (Director of the Bank of England.)
Hon. C. Fremantle (Deputy Master and Comptroller, Royal Mint).
Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith (India Office).

## THE AFGHAN COMMISSARIAT CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8

In the High Court to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan delivered judgment in the Afghan Commissariat cases. In the chief case, with regard to the plea of want of jurisdiction, it was held that the business of governing the country was not business within the meaning of section 12 of the Letters Patent, and that such trades as Opium and Salt were principally treated in Calcutta, although carried on in one sense by Government officers, were carried on for the benefit of the Indian Exchequer. For these reasons, it was maintained that the Court had not jurisdiction.

Regarding this suit dealing with the plea of limitation, the Judge said that the suit was brought in 1884, more than three years after the last supply made to him as purchasing agent, and was therefore barred under Article 115. Even if it were held that the breach took place when the money was demanded and not paid, still the suit would be barred. The case was therefore dismissed with costs.

Short judgments were given in the other two cases, which were also dismissed.

## THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

The North defeated the South to-day by 196 runs. The North concluded their second innings before tiffin for 422 runs, Major Ward by a brilliant hitting scored 59, Wilkins for the second time in three days carried out his bat, this time for the unprecedented score of 218. This exceeds the previous highest score by upwards of seventy runs. It was all through magnificent cricket. Wilkins' powers of hitting and defence were alike perfect. During his two unfinished innings his runs were altogether only one short of three hundred, more than half of the North's grand total. The Southerners fell entirely to pieces in the second innings, all being out for 141. The same number as scored in the North's first essay, Francis made 57, Talbot 46, and Mainwaring 16, Captain Abbot and Pottinger were successively run out without scoring, and Col. Lyttelton was bowled first wicket for four runs. The second and third wickets fell for fourteen. The last four wickets only added three runs. Wilkins was again carried off the ground as the hero of the match.

The Mofussil are bringing a strong eleven down this week to play the annual match against Bombay. On Friday and Saturday the team was wholly composed of players selected from the North and South. The match includes Major Fitzherbert, Messrs. Francis, Pottinger, Drew, Ryan, Williams, Aitkin, Mactier, Lindner, Rice and Talbot.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive here on the 28th or 29th, coming directly to Poona on arrival in Bombay. Lord Reay will receive their Highnesses here, and they will remain as guests at Gunesh Khind for about a week.

Arrangements are in progress to enable the Duke and Duchess to attend the various public gathering. The opening of the Fine Art Exhibition has been expressly postponed until their arrival.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Verona, with the English mails of the 27th ult., left here for Bombay at 5 this morning.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pandora from Hongkong left here for Bombay this afternoon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | | 3 13-16d. |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | | |
| 4 per cent. | Rupee Paper | 67½ |
| 4½ | " " | 71½ |
| 3 | " Consols for account | 100⅞ |
| 3½ | " Sterling Loan | 100½ |
| 4½ | " French Rentes | 110 |
| Bar Silver | | 43 3-16 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable, interrupted.
Moulmein route to Bangkok, right.
Elephant-Point-Penang Cable interrupted.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·8 |

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 82·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·5 |
| 1 p.m. | 84·7 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·7 |

MAJOR-GENERAL OLDERSHAW, C.B., who was recently in command of the Belgaum Division, has on retirement been granted the reward for meritorious service.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Saturday.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has been somewhat seriously indisposed. A Confirmation service at Saharunpore had to be postponed owing to his Lordship's detention through illness at Meerut.

MR. H. M. DURAND, the Foreign Secretary, will probably go Home on short leave for three months, when the Government returns to the plains.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN arrived at Simla on Saturday.

LORD RIPON, writing from London to Mr. Malabari, under date August 19, says :—"I am very glad to learn that you are making progress with the social questions in which you take so deep an interest. As I wrote to you from Simla in August 1884, I fully sympathize with every attempt to ameliorate the condition of women in India, and you have my best wishes for the success of your efforts in this direction. I trust that the day is not far distant when the reforms which you advocate will be accomplished, and I do not hesitate to say that the effect of their adoption upon public opinion in England will be of the best kind."

IN the Government House Notice published in the Madras papers, the wife of the Governor is still referred to as "Mrs. Grant Duff." It is understood that the formal notification, with the Royal Sign Manual, of the Governor's appointment to the G.C.S.I., has not yet reached Madras, and that until it arrives, the titles of "Sir" and "Lady," respectively, are only due by courtesy.

IN Madras economies are being effected by the abolition of jails. A fortnight ago it was decided to do away with the Chittoor District Jail, and it is now stated that, in response to the requirements of the Finance Committee, the District Jails at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly are to share a similar fate. These measures are, it is believed, the only further economies that the Inspector-General of Jails sees his way to recommend, as far as his department is concerned, it being already worked as economically as is consistent with efficiency, retrenchments having been made from time to time when feasible. In view of the abolition of the Trichinopoly District Jail, orders have been issued in the Public Works Department to suspend further work in connection with the new jail buildings. It is roughly estimated that the saving which will accrue to Government by the abolition of the two jails will amount to Rs. 9,000 per annum in round numbers.

AFTER being in communication with the Judges of the Madras High Court, the Local Government has come to the conclusion that it would be a matter of some difficulty to satisfactorily frame a detailed scale of fees for Government pleaders in Civil cases, but that there appears no reason why pleaders appearing on behalf of Government should get other than the regulation fees prescribed in the case of pleaders for private parties. It has accordingly been ruled that in cases decided in favour of Government, the full regulation fee shall be paid to their pleaders, which fee will be recoverable in execution as part of the costs incurred by Government; and in cases in which the decision is against Government, half-fees will, in view of the retaining fee, be allowed. In exceptional cases, however, higher rates will be allowed, if so recommended by the Collector.

A CURIOUS case is at present occupying the attention of the Madras High Court. Some time ago an application was made to the acting district magistrate for a summons against a shopkeeper for receiving in pawn the war medals of two sepoys of the 30th Madras Infantry. The Magistrate was not satisfied that the shopkeeper had committed a punishable offence and refused the summons. Thereupon Mr. Powell, the acting Government Pleader, on behalf of the Crown, petitioned the High Court against the order of the Magistrate, arguing that the law provided for the punishment of a civilian for receiving in pawn military decorations. Their Lordships, however, seemed to have some doubt on the point, and took time to consider their decision.

OUR Calcutta correspondent has already informed us by telegraph that a full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, and Justices Mitter, Wilson, Grant and Macpherson, has rejected the application for a revision of the judgment of Justices Mitter and Grant in the Gibbons case. In giving the decision of the full Bench, the Chief Justice said that every bench of the Court constituted a Court of itself for the purpose of its judgment, and the judgment of each bench was the judgment of the Court itself. His Lordship had no doubt whatever that in cases of this sort no power to review resided in the Court or any part of it: that opinion had been expressed by the High Court of Bombay, he himself had expressed it in the High Court at Allahabad, and he believed that in opposition to it there was no reported case to be found. Where a Sessions Judge recorded an acquittal or conviction by a jury, it was final; but where the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury, he might submit the case to the High Court with his reasons for so doing, and the High Court might acquit the accused or convict and sentence him; but the verdict and judgment of the High Court were in no different position from that which the verdict of the jury would have occupied had it been accepted by the Sessions Judge and had he passed sentence accordingly. The verdict and sentence of the Divisional Bench were absolutely final, and, as they had been already pronounced, the Court was now *functus officio*, and neither it nor any Bench of it had any power to revise the decision passed, or to interfere in any way.

WITH regard to the Secretary of State's despatch, sanctioning the appointment to the Punjab Chief Court of a fourth Judge, who, if a native, is to receive only a two-thirds salary, a previous despatch on the same subject, dated the 7th January last, becomes of interest. The Secretary of State then concurred in the views of His Excellency in Council, that native pleaders and subordinate Judges should be considered eligible for appointment to the Chief Court, if duly qualified; but His Lordship made the stipulation at the same time, that no Judgeship in the Court should be considered as reserved for a native.

THE following characteristic incident of the blockade of the Shirani tribe (on the Dera Ismail Khan border) has just reached the Lahore paper: "On the 28th ultimo, a band of the blockaded tribe issued at midnight from the Chandwan Pass and attacked a village, killing and wounding six men and over one hundred cattle. In spite of the exertions of the outposts on either side of the village, the raiders escaped, and a pursuit of some three miles up the pass was made without result." Commenting on this incident, the Lahore paper says :—

On these occasions of mere spiteful attack on our villagers, it will be understood that the raiders do not encumber themselves with much plunder, however glad they might be to do so, were this compatible with securing a safe retreat. These outrages are the natural result of our blockading system. The tribes well know that, on their eventual submission, before the blockade can be removed, they will be called on to account for every murdered man, and every head of cattle (for on the Border, as is sometimes said maliciously of more civilized quarters, every man has his price). Nevertheless, they invariably yield to the temptation of indulging their feelings in this manner while under punitive treatment. Indeed, it often happens that, after a long blockade, during which the tribe has presumably suffered very severely, it is not possible to realise the whole of the fines legally due; and the tribe scores in having enjoyed its full measure of revenge, while the cheque in payment is met by the reply, "No assets." The Government then consoles itself with the reflection, that the tribe has probably been forced to dig up, and spend on food, most of its buried treasure, and that the punishment has perhaps been sufficiently severe to prove a useful lesson. We have no other way of teaching refractory tribes, short of regular expeditions into their territory; and these are only resorted to as a last resource, when milder measures have failed. The process of civilizing the mountaineers on our immediate border is a slow one; and its complete success may require centuries of strong and patient handling.

AN Ordnance has been published by the King of Annam, forbidding the importation of any arms or ammunitions of war into his State.

THE man Camus, who a couple of months ago fired a revolver from the public gallery of the French Chamber and then threw down a letter addressed to M. Floquet, has been pronounced insane by Doctors Garnier, Brouardel, and Mottet, who were appointed to examine into his mental condition.

A WOMAN named Robinson, who was recently arrested at Somerville, Massachusetts, for poisoning her son, is now suspected of having murdered a hundred persons by the same means during the last four years. Many of them are stated to have met their death by poisoned eatables, of which they partook at a church festival.

PROF. A. H. CHURCH has prepared a handbook of the 'Food Grains of India,' the material for which was accumulated by Dr. Forbes Watson, whose papers were placed in Pro. Church's hands by the India Office. This work will be published immediately for the Science and Art Departmently Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

A LANDOWNER at Ferrand, near Clermont Ferrand, in Auvergne, named M. Alfred Arbaux, has found an important petroleum spring on his estate. A sample of several quarts has been tested at the laboratory of the Paris Ecole des Mines and found to be of fine quality. This is the first discovery of petroleum in France.

AN unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the Republic of Uruguay. As the President was entering the theatre at Monte Video on Tuesday evening, he was approached by a man, who, drawing a revolver, fired almost point-blank at the President's head, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound in the cheek. The would-be assassin was at once seized and so maltreated by the infuriated crowd that he died shortly afterwards.

ANOTHER act of summary vengeance has been attempted by a woman armed with a revolver, this time at Marseilles. A Mdme. Lancel, who was lately divorced from her husband, met him walking with two female companions in a place of public resort called the Allées de Meilhan. She allowed them to pass on and then fired, hitting her husband in the hip. M. Lancel, hearing the report and feeling the sudden pain caused by the bullet, turned round and saw his wife again taking aim. He had just time to step briskly aside when the woman fired and hit a passer-by instead of her husband. She was arrested before any further mischief could be done. The man's wound is not dangerous.

CIVILIZATION has not been without its effect on the Sultan of Johore. After a lengthy stay in England, and we may believe a careful study of the many institutions of which the Briton is so justly proud, His Highness seems to have come to the usual conclusion of native rulers, that the best thing which the West has to teach the East is how to institute orders and decorations. He has, therefore, on returning to the throne of his fathers, created an order, or rather two orders—one a family one and the other, the order of the Crown of Johore for outsiders. The medal hunter in future may be able to add to the alphabet after his name the letters—C. D. M. R. J., which being translated, means Companion of the *Darjah Mah Kota Johore*. This will be considerably better at any rate than the travelled Red Indian Chiefs "Most Noble Order of the Bloody Scalp."

REFERRING to the retirement of Mr. T. H. S. Escott, from the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review*, owing to ill-health, a correspondent writes :—"No one can be surprised. Indeed, the only surprise in the matter is that he has held on so long as he has. It was with him, if ever it was with any man, a case of lighting the candle at both ends and burning it in the middle as well. The *work* he had been doing for the last ten years would alone have been enough to break down ninety-nine men out of every hundred; and then he would *play* as well. The man has yet to be born who can do the two together, when once the fire and vigour of youth are gone. And Escott's style of playing was not, I am afraid, the wisest he could have chosen. But enough of this: it is ill-work flinging stones at a dead man, as for all purposes of work, the poor fellow is now. 'And Nicanor lay dead in his harness'—one cannot even say that of him, as every man would wish his friends to say. Of the new editor, one Harris (a vague name), no one seems to know much, except, I suppose, the proprietors who have appointed him to their magazine. He is young they say, has travelled much, been in America and elsewhere, and got a smattering of many things, which is useful for an editor no doubt. What else he may have got (except the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review*) lies as yet on the knees of the gods."

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, held under the presidency of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, there were present :—Col. Merewether, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, Dr. Waters, Captain Morland, Col. Portman, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. R. N. Khote and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AT PAREL.

The Council was asked to sanction the taking up of 208 square yards of ground at Parel Road, near Victoria Gardens, the property of Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, required for the improvement of the line of that thoroughfare, at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard.

Rao Saheb Mandlik observed that he for one would not be disposed to sanction the improvement, if it was simply to benefit the Tramway Company. For the interests of the tramway were not identical with the interests of the Municipality.

The chairman said that while he was disposed to go a great way with the Rao Saheb in his observations regarding the tramway, the present improvement was one which the Council would do well to sanction.

The improvement was then sanctioned, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Col. Portman.

THE QUALITY OF OUR WATER SUPPLY.

A letter, dated the 3rd instant, from the Health Officer was submitted, stating that the water from Vehar and Tulsi is of fair quality, and that his examination of the water supply yielded the following results :—

| | Free Ammonia. | Albuminoid Ammonia. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Parts of million.* | |
| Vehar | ·16 | |
| Tulsi—Filtered | Trace | ·12 |
| Tulsi—Unfiltered | Trace | ·19 |
| The letter was recorded. | ·005 | |

IMPROVEMENT AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under section 162 of the Municipal Acts, sanction was given to the setting forward of Mr. Jehangeer C. Jehangeer's house, at Nepean Sea Road, for improving the line of the road. It was also resolved that 1,000 square yards, or thereabout, now forming part of the public thoroughfare, and fronting the house be sold to Mr. Jehangeer at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard for the improvement; and that instead of the value of the land being paid for in cash, 100,000 cubic feet of rubble be handed over by Mr. Jehangeer together with Rs. 2,000 cash.

INCREASE IN TOWN DUTIES.

On the chairman's motion, the following resolution was carried :—

"That pursuant to and in exercise of the power given to the Corporation by (Bombay) Act II. of 1886, the Corporation be recommended to fix, with reference to the substituted schedule of Town Duties prescribed by the said Act, the undermentioned articles on which, and the undermentioned rates at which, Town Duties shall be levied for the half-year commencing on the 1st day of October 1886, *viz.* :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grain of all sorts, per candy | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Wines and Spirits, per gallon | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Beer, per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Sugar, including Molasses and Goor, per cwt. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ghee, per Bombay maund | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Timber, excluding Railway Sleepers | 2½ per cent. on market value. | | |
| Firewood, per candy | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil, per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |

The Council then adjourned.

## POONA RACES.

THE following are the acceptances for the Governor's Cup :—

HANDICAP.

| | Weight. st. lbs. | | Weight. st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young Revenge | 10 1 | Friendship | 7 10 |
| Marquis | 9 0 | Birthday | 7 10 |
| Sunshine | 9 0 | Asad Khan | 7 8 |
| Sheet Anchor | 8 13 | Shah Baz | 7 7 |
| Euclid | 8 12 | Dufferin | 7 7 |
| Chieftain | 8 4 | Silvermane | 7 7 |
| The Doctor | 8 4 | Harvester | 7 5 |
| Conqueror | 8 3 | Argonaut | 7 5 |
| Young Behram | 8 3 | Mohsen | 7 2 |
| Toocan | 8 0 | Recovery | 7 0 |
| Guiding Star | 8 0 | Samnite | 6 11 |
| Royal Chief | 7 12 | The Marquis | 6 4 |
| Bakhtawar | 7 10 | | |

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe from the extract given by you in your issue of the 6th instant, from a vernacular paper, that there is a change impending in the *personnel* of the Legislative Council, and *a propos* of that, certain names are suggested as appropriate successors to the retiring members. But, so far as the Mahomedans are concerned, the suggestion would be scarcely worth anything if it did not include the name of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., along with the other two. One of the latter has already been a Port Trustee, and we all know with how much result. The other is a solicitor who has served in the office of Sheriff. These are not the principal qualifications of members of our Legislative Council. What is really desirable is that good practical men of the world, acknowledged leaders, and of great experience, should be appointed. Mr. Badrudin is a thoroughly representative man and possesses rare qualifications. But if a change is to be made—and this is always to be wished for in the principal public bodies, such as the Governor's Council, the Port Trust and the Town Council, by the way—no better personage can be selected than Kazi Shahbudin. Among Mahomedans he has no rival in point of general experience, abilities, status, &c., and is an acknowledged leader. He is now free from the official trammels of the Baroda Government, and is known to be a sincere will-wisher of the Mahomedans, and should he be appointed to the forthcoming vacancy, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the selection would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction by the whole community.

I have nothing to do with the vacancies to be filled up from the other class or classes of the Bombay public, but I am sure you will not be long in possessing yourself of the true state of their feelings in the matter.—Yours, &c., MAHOMEDAN.

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under section 58, clause 2 the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, now in force, the village registrars are required to make copies in their registers of all documents executed before them by agriculturists, and to return them to the parties entitled to receive the same, furnishing copies thereof to the other party or parties if there be more than one.

Section 9 of the Bill, now before the Supreme Legislative Council, for amending the Relief Act, is intended to relieve the village registrars of the clerical labour imposed upon them by the existing law. By this section it is proposed to authorize the village registrars to enter in their registers abstracts only of the documents executed before them, instead of copying them in their registers, as they do now, and to return the same to the holders thereof. I may be allowed to say that this proposal, if acted upon, will, in my opinion, open a wide door to fraud, for any dishonest village registrar can easily make false entries or any alterations in his register at the instance of any interested party to the document so registered, and, it will be, I think, very difficult to detect such frauds, particularly, when the original document is missing, lost or destroyed.

The same section of the Bill adds further, that a certified copy of an abstract of a document registered in the manner aforesaid shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument. This may be so. But, when the very language of the document itself and the intention of the parties thereto are in question in a Court of Justice, a copy of the abstract will be of little use. I am therefore inclined to think that the village registrars should continue to make copies, *in extenso*, of the documents executed before them, in their registers, as at present, leaving the parties to the instruments to obtain copies thereof free of charge, if necessary, whenever they like, in the manner followed in the offices of the taluka sub-registrars, under the Registration Act. Beyond this, I think nothing can be done to relieve the village registrars of their clerical labour, if it be intended to maintain the present system of village registration in force.—Yours, &c. P. R. D.

Satara Sept. 7.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is neither my intention nor my business to defend the Commissariat Department from the aspersions made on it by the Chamber of Commerce in their letter of 19th June last to the secretary of the Finance Committee, and published in your issue of the 6th instant :—

The present Commissary-General is well able to do that when the time comes; but I cannot let pass, without an immediate reply, a portion of the Chamber's paragraph which reads thus :—

"The feeling of the Chamber is that the State might largely have benefited, had the issue, manipulation and the acceptance of tenders rested exclusively in the hands of the higher officials and not, as has hitherto been the case, too much with junior employés, who have often misused the trust reposed in them." These very serious insinuations may prejudice the minds of a very large number of your readers, who may be as ignorant, as the Chamber seems to be, of the system pursued in, and the rules which guide the preparation and examination of contract schedules—the receipt and examination of tenders and their final disposal by acceptance or rejection, as the case may be—and of the checks, existing on the action of the Commissary-General himself in the matter.

I resigned the service of Government in the Commissariat Department about 18 months ago, having served in it under seven successive Commissary-Generals for a period of 13 years, as assistant to the Commissary-General.

Though a gazetted officer, I was one of those "junior employés," who was responsible, in my office, to see that the schedules prepared (manipulated) by the several Executive Commissariat officers and submitted for the approval of the Commissary-General before distribution, were correct in every detail and in accordance with all departmental requirements. I was responsible also for the safe custody of the tenders submitted by the Executive Commissariat Officers to the Commissary-General. The examination of every item of every one of them, before they were finally examined and minuted on by the Deputy Commissary-General, and subsequently finally disposed of by the decision of the Commissary-General, and equally responsible to see that the decision so passed were, on the same day, correctly communicated to the Executive Commissary Officer concerned, and for this period of my service I challenge the Chamber of Commerce to produce a single instance, where any tender was, as they state, accepted by me or by any subordinate, and to show a single instance where myself or any of them failed to submit to, or concealed from the Deputy Commissary-General or the Commissary-General any document belonging to any set of contract papers, or altered any of them, or falsified them in any way, or made any false representations respecting them, which might mislead, or have misled, those officers in the examination of, or in the decision on the tenders, and thus be liable to the charge levelled of having "misused the trust reposed in them," as the Chamber states, "has hitherto been the case."

I served under General H. W. Holland, C.B., General A. W. Lucas, C.B., General F. P. Mignon, Colonel A. Phelps and Colonel H. VanHeythuysen, officers whose names alone are sufficient to show that they were not men who would shirk or quietly devolve on "junior employés" the work and responsibility which in duty rested on themselves, or who would let pass, for a moment unnoticed and without condign punishment, any subordinate guilty of a "breach of the trust reposed in them."

By this letter I wish thus also to defend from an unjustifiable attack the poor subordinates, who I know, from experience, are aspersed and maligned by interested parties in the ratio of their zeal and honesty in the discharge of their duties.

I had the honour to serve also under General M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., and Colonel C. Swinhoe, who are both in India, and who, when, and if called upon by the Finance Committee, will, I am certain, contradict, as emphatically as I do, the aspersion on the honesty of their late subordinates in this matter, and the imputation that they ever allowed their subordinates to perform the duty devolving on them, and will explain under which system and what checks the work is carried on.

There is no question of a doubt that, on occasions of expeditions, much public money could have been saved to some advantage; but, for this the loss, the Commissary-General is not responsible, and the system which rules his actions and the circumtances under which he is sometimes compelled to act are at fault, but this is not the place, nor is it my province to discuss the question, but I must also, in justice to the absent chiefs under whom I am proud to have served, say, that some of these matters were brought to the notice of Government by several of them, but the latter were themselves, it seems, powerless to afford a remedy.—Yours, &c.,

J. C. D'AGUIAR,
Late Assistant to the Commissary-General.

Marie Ville, Kalyan, Sept. 7.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

## MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. DAGO.

A MARINE COURT assembled yesterday, composed of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, as president, Mr. R. Walton, master of the s. s. Sahara, and Mr. J. B. Rose, master of the s. s. Dragoman, as nautical assessors, to investigate the circumstances relative to the accident to the s. s. Dago in consequence of her having touched on or near the breakwater at Manora Point, Kurrachee, on the 9th August 1886.

Mr. Little, Goverment solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared on behalf of the master and owners of the s. s. Dago.

As it appeared that the investigation was likely to involve the consideration of the question as to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate, the Court, under section 13 of Act 5 of 1883, constituted as its assessors Captains Bethel and Hodges.

Walter Hamilton Bisset, sworn and examined by Mr. Little, said: I am the captain of the s. s. Dago. I hold a certificate of competency as Master, granted by the Board of Trade on the 24th of August 1859, No. 12514, London. I have been in command of ships and steamers about twenty-one years. Two years in the steamer Dago. She was the first steamer I commanded. I have made two or three visits to Kurrachee, sixteen years ago, in transport service. Since then I have not been to Kurrachee until this voyage. The s.s. Dago was built at Sunderland in 1878. She is a screw steamer, iron-built, and schooner rigged, of 1,239 net tonnage. Her owners are H. S. D. Pinkney and Sons, of Sunderland. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company. She is insured. Her last voyage was from London to Aden, Bombay and Kurrachee. We had a general cargo. I left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 6th of August. I had 26 hands, all told, two navigating officers and three engineer officers. The crew were shipped part in Antwerp and part in London. When I left Bombay she drew 15ft. 6in. forward and 14-8 aft. She was down by the head. Her usual trim was about 3 inches by the stern, when fully laden. She draws about 22ft. aft. and 29ft. forward; her freeboard would then be 4ft. 6in. On this occasion she was quite light; from Bombay to Kurrachee she was light. Her freeboard was about 11ft. 6in. She was perfectly equipped in every way. I had the last Admiralty Chart of the coast on board. I navigated by that chart. I had also this chart on board. I navigated by that chart. I had also this chart on board, large scale, Kurrachee harbour, corrected up to February 1875. I had Horsebury's and Finlay's Sailing Directories of the Indian Ocean, printed in 1866. I had a pole, a standard, and steering compasses, and one on the top of the deck house aft. The compasses had not been tested since I joined the ship in September 1882. That is to say, they had not been sent to shore. I corrected them by Azimuths every day. So far as I know they were in good order. I keep a book showing the errors. I had Cherible's Patent Tafrail Log. It worked very well. It agreed with my daily observations. We don't use the hand log unless anything goes wrong with the patent log. I had a deep sea and a hand lead. The hand lead weighed about 9 or 10 lbs. We left Bombay at 4-15 p.m. on the 6th of August. At noon on the 8th Kurrachee was bearing N. 18 W., 110 miles. We were steering N. by W. ½ W. by pole compass. The deviation by the pole compass was about 3 deg. easterly on that course. The local variation on the chart might be 1 deg. east, very little. We continued this course until we sighted Kurrachee light about 10 p.m. on the 8th. The light bore right ahead. We first saw the light at 10-5. It bore N. by East ½ East, distant about seventeen miles. We were then in fourteen fathoms of water. I proceeded on the same course until we got about three miles from the light, then we went dead slow. During that time the hand lead and deep sea lead were kept going. We got from 12 to 14 fathoms all the way up the coast till we saw the light. It was about 11-30, I think, I gave the order to go dead slow, and we stopped at midnight. I went dead slow for about half an hour, and then stopped the engines and burnt a blue light for the pilot. When we stopped we had between 6 and 7 fathoms of water. When I stopped I was about a mile from the Kurrachee light-house. The light-house bore N. W. ½ West. After stopping a few minutes I saw the red light at one end of the breakwater. I waited, and when we got into 5 fathoms, a gun was fired from the light-house. A blue light was burnt before in answer to my blue light. There was very little tide. When I got there it must have been low water, or perhaps beginning of flood tide. The wind was about W. S. W., a moderate breeze. I stopped about five minutes when the gun fired. When the gun fired I had seen a red light. I knew it was a light at the end of the breakwater. I did not take a bearing of the red light, but I took of the light-house. There was nothing for me to take cross-bearings except the red light and the light-house. Those bearings would not have given my position on the chart, the angle was too small. When the gun was fired I was heading straight for the light-house. When they fired the gun I thought it was a hint that I was quite near. I went astern and stood off S.S.W. When I went astern it was 35 minutes past 12. I proceeded on S.S.W. course till 3 o'clock a.m. The light then bore N. East ½ East. From 12-35 up to 3 a.m. I went dead slow. At 3 o'clock the chief officer reported that the light was dipping. I was on the aft deck house. I thought it was N. E. ½ East. The light was hazy. It could not have been dipping. I was about 9 miles then from the light-house. I gave the chief officer the order to stand in towards the light and let me know when we were nearing it. At 3 o'clock we were going 3 knots an hour,—going dead slow. In standing after 3 o'clock we kept the light on our port bow. There was little or no tide. There was a little current to the eastward. In going in again I went dead slow. At 3 o'clock I was on the top of the house. After some time I went down to the cabin. I was there for about 15 minutes. I went below at about 25 minutes after 3. At 3-40, when the chief officer reported to me that we were getting near the light, I told him to stand out. I told him this in the saloon. The next thing struck my attention was the steamer going full speed astern. I was then going on deck. She touched the breakwater just as I got on the bridge. She touched at 4-4 a.m. I took the time as near as I could get it. I sung out to the man at the wheel just below the bridge, and he told me the time. As she was going full speed astern away from the breakwater, I gave no order till she got a little way from the breakwater. I then gave the order full speed ahead, hard aport; then I eased down again till the pilot came on board at 5-30 a.m. After I got ahead from the breakwater, I sent the carpenter and the chief officer to sound the well. The chief officer reported to me that there was little or no water. I was satisfied with that for the time being. I sounded several times before the pilot came on board, and I got the same report. When the pilot came on board, we waited for the ebb-tide to make; then we stood in. We passed the light at 7 a. m. We made fast to the buoy at 8 o'clock. The pilot left the ship when she was made fast. He was for 2½ hours on board. I did not report this matter to the pilot. It was not necessary to do so. I think I had a little diarrhœa, and that was the cause of my remaining below from 3-25 until just before the ship struck. It did not take a minute to go from the cabin to the bridge. The steamer could not be going astern 11 minutes before she struck. There must be some mistake in the log. The entries in the log were made at the time I signed them. The engines could not have been going astern for more than two minutes before the ship struck at 3-40. When I was called I was going to the water-closet. I never fancied I could be so near the light, as we had been going out for 2½ hours. We had been standing in 40 minutes only. In my opinion the cause of our going on the breakwater was the tide and the wind. We had not been able to judge the distance on account of the breeze. She struck the breakwater stem on first as I got on the bridge. She must have come round a good bit starboard when she struck. The lead was always used in coming in. I gave the chief officer an order to keep the lead going, and also when we stood out. There was no difficulty in getting soundings with the hand lead when the ship was going dead slow. When I came on deck at the time the ship struck I saw the red light at the end of the breakwater on our starboard bow, and the lighthouse was on the port bow. Neither of the lights were very bright. It was hazy at the time. I don't think we could see the breakwater light well, sometimes not a mile. To the best of my belief after we touched the breakwater I heard a gun fire. A little before midnight I was looking for the red light, and I sent my second officer with the glasses on the forecastle. He did not report the breakwater and the red light until just before we went astern. I saw the breakwater and red light before we put out to sea. Between 3 o'clock and the time the ship struck I could hear the man calling out the soundings. The last I heard before she struck was 10 fathoms. That was, I fancy, ten minutes before the ship struck. The man's name is Slost I think I might have got 10 fathoms a mile and a half from the light at ten minutes past 9 a.m. On the 9th of August, I went down with the carpenter to the forepeak. We found a little water coming in at the rivets, about 8 or 10 feet from the keel. The water was coming in from aft the 10 ft. mark. She was cemented about 10 ft. Water was coming above the cement and from the side of the ship. The cement was not much cracked. Then I went in a boat and examined her outside. We could see no damage whatever. There was no mark where she struck. She did not leak anywhere except in the collision bulkhead. We discharged the cargo we had for Kurrachee. We nearly emptied the ship there. I examined her after she was empty on the 15th. We were then drawing 16ft. 6in. aft and 9ft. forehead. I went outside and found two plates bulged out. We got the crack cemented inside, and there was no water coming in. I put in a wooden bulkhead and put in cement. I used from six to eight casks of cement. I mixed some ashes with it and a few firebricks. My ship's carpenter and I repaired her with several of the crew

introduced into our army during some of our campaigns on the shores of the Mediterranean at the beginning of the present century.

When the traveller Vambery visited Herat towards the close of the reign of the Amir Dost Muhammad, he saw the Afghan soldiery in garrison there clothed in coat-of red coatees of English soldiers, and wearing their chakos with peaks and their upper lips shaven, in order exactly to imitate the appearance of Englishmen. Though the national dress of the Afghans has been made by Englishmen since into a handsome and serviceable uniform dress, it never occurred to the Afghans themselves to do so; and Runjeet Singh, the Maharajah of Lahore, also dressed his fine soldiers in the cast-off clothes of English soldiers and sepoys, or in a servile imitation of them. But these Oriental potentates are not after all the only people who copy foreign fashions in the dress of soldiers.

There has been much talk of late about the advisability of changing the colour of the British uniform from the famous and time-honoured scarlet to some neutral tint. The improvements in the range of fire-arms and the increased rapidity of loading have made the advance of troops under a heavy fire more difficult and more dangerous. Battles now resolve themselves into skirmishes on a grand scale. Invisibility is a desirable quality in skirmishers and sharpshooters; a fact long recognised in the history of uniform for the reason of clothing riflemen and sharpshooters in green was simply because that colour was supposed to be more invisible than any other. But it must be remembered that human instinct does not teach us to try to render ourselves invisible to our foes. Even the Red Indian, whose whole idea of warfare is in ambuscades, surprises and skirmishes paints himself in vermilion hues and adorns himself with gaudy feathers when he goes upon the war-path. And all savages are the same: they bedeck themselves with ochre when they go forth to battle, with some idea perhaps of impressing their enemies, but more because they feel that on this supreme occasion, when all their powers of strength and courage must be put forth, their outward appearance should correspond to their exaltation of spirits. The more civilized and more cultivated man rises superior to such crude ideas, and the more sober taste which is derived from the diffusion of artistic knowledge was hardly parodied by the author of "Patience" when he made his aesthetic young ladies start back in horror from the "primary" colours of the red and yellow tunics of their Dragoon admirers. Soldiers, however, are not generally recruited from the most cultivated of mankind, and the passion for material glory is often combined with the coarser kind of vanity which finds satisfaction in personal display. In armies recruited by voluntary enlistment, a handsome uniform is found to have a material influence in attracting men into the ranks: and the fine appearence of hostile troops on a battlefield has often a disquieting effect on the nerves of their enemies. In India certainly the British red coat has attained a prestige as great as the white face of its wearer; and we remember one instance of the fort of a rebel talukdar in Oude which had held out for a week against the King's forces, being promptly evacuated by the defenders on the sight of a few red coats in the camp of the besiegers.

The red coats of the English in India are spoken of with reverence in places in Central Asia where no English officer is allowed to set his foot, according to our pusillanimous policy.

But after all, the colour of a dress or the amount of ornament (as long as it does not interfere with the wearer's comfort) is a matter of minor consideration. In bush-whacking or guerilla warfare valuable lives may be prematurely lost by their owners presenting a too conspicuous mark to an enemy; but when masses of troops are moving on both sides, when hundreds of thousands of men are brought into line of battle, it signifies very little what they wear or whether the individuals composing the masses would be visible or invisible at a distance. If a man wants to save his own life, we admit that the advocates of invisibility have the best of it; but there is a better way still of securing that result, *viz.*, staying at home.—*Col F. A. Tyrrel, in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India.*

## RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN WAKHAN.

The province of Wakhan, which has suddenly become interesting from the presence of Russian officers on the Upper Oxus, and from the desire of some Russian authorities to make this region the subject of fresh negotiation, is the most north-eastern dependency of the kingdom of Afghanistan, with which it was connected as far back as the reign of the Emperor Baber. It is an Alpine State, consisting of two valleys watered by the Panjah, or southern branch of the Oxus. The capital or residence of the chief called Mir, is at Kila Panjah (Five Forts), on the northern bank of this stream. The population is extremely sparse, being placed no higher than 3,000 by both English and Russian authorities, and they owe to the pasturage of the Pamir such prosperity as they enjoy. The conditions of life among them may be inferred when it is stated that there is no village in the district at a lower altitude than 8,000 feet, and Sarhadd, at its eastern extremity, stands 3,000 feet higher. The Wakhis, or people of Wakhan, are a pure Aryan race, and may represent the primitive stock from which Europe, India and Western Asia were colonized. They themselves lay stress on their Greek origin, and in this they resemble the Caffres, although Bactria rather than the army of Alexander must be considered the source from which they derived this inspiration. Colonel Gordon, in his account ("The Roof of the World") of his visit to Wakhan in 1874, describes them as a fairly intelligent and good-looking race, fond of arms and sport, fonder still of money, but without the means of gratifying the desire. Among their principal virtues was hospitality, and, although their means were limited nothing could have exceeded their efforts to do honour to the English officer who visited them 12 years ago. There has not been sufficient time since the return of Colonels Lockhart and Woodthorpe to receive any detailed account of their experiences in the country, but so far as the conduct of the Wakhi Mir and his followers went, there has evidently been no reason for complaint. Their hospitality was marked by an old world courtesy which would not have discredited a European capital, and that it was shown under difficulties may be inferred from the fact that the only way into the Mir's chamber of audience was through the stables. Singularly enough, the customary mode of respectful salutation to the ruler is, as among ourselves, by "kissing hands," and in several other points the Wakhis exhibit a way of looking at things eminently suggestive, to say the least, of European habits. In 1874 the Mir declared that "he would be always glad to see the English, that even a dog of theirs would be welcomed, and he would himself rise in the night-time to see food cooked for it." That this was no empty boast, the recent experience of Mr. Ney Elias and the two officers named would testify, and Ali Murdan Shah has faithfully carried out what his father, Futti Ali Shah, promised.

Our knowledge of Wakhan dates from the visit of Captain John Wood in 1839. In his "Journey to the Sources of the Oxus," published more than 40 years ago, is to be found, perhaps, the best account of that State and the adjoining territory of Badakshan which we possess. It has, in fact, only been added to by the narrative of Colonel Gordon, already referred to, and the reports of several native explorers, of whom "M. S." in 1878-81 was the latest. When Captain Wood visited the Upper Oxus, both Badakshan and Wakhan were dependent on the Chief of Kundus. The former was in the actual occupation of that ruler, an Usbeg of considerable courage and capacity named Mourad Beg, but the latter had escaped so far that it retained its own Chief, who acknowledged the supremacy of the ruler of Kundus. When, however, Mahomed Rahim Khan, of Wakhan, went to Kundus in person, he had the misfortune to excite the anger of Mourad Beg and was murdered before the whole Court. After Dost Mahomed conquered Afghan Turkestan in 1851, he gradually extended his authority into Badakshan, and that province resumed the relationship to Cabul which had been only interrupted by the Usbeg successes during the decline of the old Durani monarchy, which began in 1810. By the year 1859 Badakshan was again an Afghan fief, and the Chief, Jehandir Shah, agreed to contribute an annual sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the Afghan government. To that sum Wakhan contributed its mite, and the Ameer, Shere Ali, naturally claimed it as part of his dominions in 1872, when it was first deemed necessary to state with some precision what was Afghan and what was not. During the Granville Gortchakoff negotiations it was laid down in the clearest terms that both Badakshan and Wakhan were Afghan possessions, and the Russian Government never raised the least objection to this proposition. What they did object to, as will be seen later on, was the exact course of the Oxus itself. The English Government gave in 1874 the clearest proof of its considering Wakhan part of Afghanistan, when it asked Shere Ali's permission to detach Colonel Gordon and his party from the Forsyth Mission in Kashgaria, and still more so when it ordered the expedition to return by the same way as it came in deference to the personal wishes of that Ameer. We are not able to speak with absolute certainty as to who the present Chief of Wakhan is, although we believe it to be Ali Murdan Shah, but there is no uncertainty about the present Governor of Badakshan. He is an official appointed by the present Ameer named Abdullah Khan, and there is no authority for speaking of Badakshan as being semi-independent, as some recent writers have done. It is as much an Afghan province as Jellalabad or Ghuzni. The relationship of Wakhan to Badakshan remains as previously defined.

The limits of the district of Wakhan are hard to define. As the residence of its Chief is north of the Panjah branch of the Oxus, that stream will not do as a fair boundary. As the Wakhi pasturages extend to Victoria Lake, it is clear that they would lose most of their valuable possessions were the Russian contention that the most southern stream of all that rising on the little Pamir is the limit of Afghan authority to find acceptance. In fact the larger and the more valuable part of Wakhan is north of the Panjah, and the practical result of admitting the Russian contention would be the cutting off of this district from the rest of Afghanistan. The eastern limit of Wakhan is also somewhat vague. It certainly extends as far as Sarhadd and the Kazi Sarwar Fort, which are a few miles north of the important Baroghil Pass. The Chinese are in military occupation of Tash Kurgan, the recognized western outpost of Eastern Turkestan, and, according to a recent report, they had even advanced to Ak Tash, on the Murghabi, or most northern of all the branches of the Oxus, which leaves the main stream at Kila Wamar. There consequently remains a neutral strip of only 100 miles between the Afghan and Chinese outposts. The mention of that river reminds us that the Ameer Abdurrahman ordered his officers two years ago to cross the Oxus and occupy the districts of Roshan and Shignan, which are south of the Murghabi, or Bartang, but very considerably north of the Panjah. Many English geographical authorities have declared that the Murghabi is the true Oxus, or at least that it forms the real boundary between the great divisions in Asia—*viz.*, those of Iran and Turan. Certainly if English statesmen would work the ethnological principle as skilfully and as firmly as the Russians have done, they could make out a splendid case why the Tajik or Aryan populations of the slopes of the Pamir should be separated from the Turanians of Turkestan. The Ameer of his own accord showed himself bold enough to take the decided step of occupying territory, we will not say naturally Afghan, but over which Afghanistan has an infinitely better right to exercise supremacy than Russia or even Bokhara. It is a question for the English people to decide whether, if the Ameer Abdurrahman remains staunch to our alliance, he is to be thrown over for having solved all diplomatic difficulties by extending his jurisdiction up to the Murghabi. With our help he can say, *J'y suis, j'y reste*, and the exact course of the Panjah need never become a question for Downing-street to decide. In upholding the extreme limit of Afghan rights we have the sentiment of the Ameer and his people on our side. Abdurrahman has really repaired the flaw of the 1872 Convention by holding the line of the Murghabi. His right of occupation is so clear that the Russians are trying to stir up disaffection in Badakshan, where Abdullah Khan does not feel himself safe, and where promptings of treason come readily from the discredited Abdul Kundus.—*Times.*

## SIR WILFRID LAWSON'S TEETOTAL BALLS.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has responded to the inquiry made by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, and endorsed by the *Times*, as to the course he takes in regard to providing intoxicating liquors for his friends.

First, I am asked whether I "ever give a ball." To that I reply that I have done so, for I do not hold with Cicero that "no sane man dances unless he is drunk."

Secondly, I am asked whether on such occasions I "permit the use of intoxicants." To that I reply that I do not supply my guests with intoxicating liquors, I at one time did so, but I have for a considerable period abandoned the practice.

Sir Wilfrid takes the opportunity of mentioning that, although he has almost always been outvoted in his consistent opposition, as a magistrate, to applications for additional drinking facilities, yet the other day he did happen to be in a majority, when instantly there "arose a hullaballoo—not, mind you, from any of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in question, but from brewers, secretaries, editors of newspapers, coresponden ts of the *Times*, and ex-Judge-Advocates-General, who cried aloud against the dreadful inhumanity which had been committed." His mind is "thoroughly open on the question of the liquor traffic," however. Still—

So far, all that I have heard has convinced me that Lord Cairns was right when he described drinking places as "traps and pitfalls for the working men." My mind is "open" to receive evidence from you or from any one else proving that it is my duty as a magistrate to keep these traps and pitfalls "set" for their victims longer than the usual hours. The publicans are threatening to get me struck off the roll of the magistracy, because they cannot convince me that it is my duty to sanction the prolonged opening of their "traps." I hope that they will not confine themselves to threats, but will take action in the matter, so that we may see who is right. Meanwhile, they may rest perfectly assured that so long as I am on the bench I will use the power with which I am entrusted, not for the enrichment of one great vested interest at the expense of the poor and the wretched, but for the protection the great bodyof the community, to whom the liquor traffic is an almost unmitigated nuisance and an intolerable burden.

## THE RAILWAY TO MERV.

The Novosti describes as follows the arrival at Merv of the first train of the Transcaspian Railway on July 2 (14). Two days previously, when the rails were placed up to the sixth verst from the town, the inhabitants of Merv went forth to greet and congratulate General Annenkoff, the director of the works. There was a brilliant display of flags on the eve of the arrival of the first train, and thousands of people from surrounding districts congregated to witness it. The contingent of the Tekis alone amounted to 5,000 horsemen, and the town was surrounded by other compact masses of cavaliers of the same tribe. The line of route was decorated by numerous pennons indicating the positions of the troops of the garrison. In the meantime the work of laying down the rails proceeded with feverish activity. General Komaroff, commanding the troops, repaired with his suite to the spot where the junction of rails took place—namely, two versts from Merv. A train conveying guests, among them many ladies from Askabad and Kizil Arvat, there met him. At daybreak of July 2 (14) sleepers and rails were despatched to Merv so as to hasten on the work from both ends simultaneously. Colonel Alikhanoff, in command of the Teki Militia, had stationed himself at an early hour in his appointed post to salute the arriving train. At ten o'clock the garrison troops took up their positions in double ranks along the line of road. The gunners destined to fire salvoes of artillery were posted behind the troops, and on the ramparts of the town. The guard of honour stood in readiness at the point where the first carriage should stop. At eleven o'clock General Komoroff reviewed the regular troops together with the militia, and immediately afterwards the joining of the rails was completed. The two generals then got into the front carriage of the train, which then began to advance in the midst of profound silence. At the moment of crossing the point of junction the national hymn was sung, accompanied by loud acclamations on the part of the troops and the vast crowd assembled, the train still advancing with majestic deliberation. By order of General Komoroff the troops presented arms to General Annenkoff when he stepped upon the platform, an ovation the warmth of which visibly affected him. The instant the train pulled up at its destination a huge flag was hoisted over the side of the future railway station of the town. The two generals then entered a tent to receive the bread and salt offered by the inhabitants, where also a repast was prepared for the guests, the chief constructors of the important work thus happily inaugurated. A banquet was at the same time offered by the town to the soldiers of the 2nd Railway Battalion. In the evening a ball was given by the officers of the garrison to 200 guests, of whom 50 were ladies.

## AN ADVENTURE WITH A SNAKE.

The writer of the "Echoes of the Week" in the *Saturday Evening Journal*, says:—"A mofussal correspondent sends me an account, the authenticity of which may be relied upon, of a recent experience with what must have been a krait. These household pests are very numerous in the station from which he hails, and are responsible for a large proportion of the deaths from snakebite throughout the district. For the bite of our Indian viper is fatal in from 15 to 20 minutes, and its insignificant size, great agility and extreme viciousness, render it even more formidable than the cobra. One night last week, my informant was awakened from his "beauty sleep" by the movement of a soft and clammy object between his neck and the pillow, and the next moment he felt a sharp pain on the exterior of the right ear. To spring from bed and search with trembling fingers for lamp and matches was the work of an instant, and ere he had succeeded in striking a light his little enemy had disappeared. He promptly examined the wound in his looking-glass, which revealed two small but unmistakeable punctures on the extremity of the upper edge of the ear, with corresponding marks on the reverse. There was no time to hesitate. He compressed the bitten part between his fingers, and effected a complete excision with his razor encouraging the copious flow of blood by bathing the wound. Finding the intense pain abate with the cessation of bleeding, he adjourned to his study, and there sat down to await the course of events with what calmness he could muster. He soon became conscious of an awful sinking, while his temples throbbed almost to bursting; and the muscles of the throat became violently constricted. Feeling sure that death was approaching, and wishing to avoid imputations of suicide or foul play, he scrawled a few lines in pencil describing his mishap, and laid them conspicuously on the table. Then, actuated by an impulse for which he cannot account, he staggered into the dining-room, and swallowed nearly the whole contents of a bottle of brandy. He remembers no more till 4 a.m. the following morning, when he found himself on the floor, very weak and "dazed" with a perceptible nick on the right ear, like that with which up-country horse-dealers are wont to adorn their cattle."

## DUEL WITH A MADMAN.

Many years ago General H——, then a young artillery Sub, joined a scratch mess at a station up-country. At his first dinner with his new comrades, he found his *vis à vis* a strongly-built, grey-bearded regimental surgeon, who appeared to be, like himself, a stranger, and who consumed his provant in moody silence. After dinner a general move was made towards the billiard room, and H——I found himself alone with the doctor. Hhe latter got up, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. He then suddenly produced an oblong mahogany box, seated himself opposite H——, and took from the box a brace of pistols which my hero, to his horror, saw were cocked and at half-cock. The doctor armed himself with one; and handed the other to H——whom he addressed as follows:—"I have observed, Sir, the insolent manner in which you stared at me during dinner; and I mean to teach you a severe lesson. But I am a man of honour, and will give you an opportunity of saving your life. These pistols are loaded with ball. When I have counted three, we will blaze at each other accross the table!" H——at once saw that he was dealing with a lunatic, and his first impluse was to shoot his opponent incontinently through the head. But there was the terrible possibility that the pistol in his hands might not be loaded. He, therefore, determined to humour the doctor, and when the latter cocked his weapon and counted "one!" H——shoutd, "Stop Sir, you are a man of honour, and would not take an unfair advantage. These pistols are not of the same length. Yours is fully an inch longer in the barrel than mine." The doctor solemnly protested that they were a pair, but H——still pretended that he was not satisfied, and proposed that in order to judge the pistols might be placed for a moment in their box side by side. The unsuspecting madman at once agreed and replaced his weapon; whereon H——leaned across the table, followed suit, and with a rapid movement seized the box, closed it, and said, now, doctor you'll go to bed at once." The lunatic was cowed by this strategem, and slunk out of the room!—*Saturday Evening Journal.*

## THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

Before leaving England, the Parsee Cricketers issued the following valedictory address:—

The Parsee cricket team intend to leave by the mail of the 12th instant, but before they bid farewell to the shores of Britain they have desired me as their captain to acknowledge the many kindness and friendly encouragements they have received at the hands of the people of this country. We are grateful for our welcome, and the manner in which the British nobility and public have wished us success. It is invidious to particularise any of the clubs with whom we have played; all have studied our comfort and convenience, but we cannot help expressing ourselves as highly flattered at the reception we received at Cumberland Lodge at the hands of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, and also at Sheffield Park by the Earl of Sheffield, the dinner given us as at "Lord's" by the M. C. C., and many similar honours as we proceeded on our tour. This hearty and sympathetic welcome we have met with we are not likely to forget for many years.

The coming over of a Parsee cricket team to England is a remarkable feature in the history of this country, and marks a new era in the annals of this noble game. We have taken to it but recently, and any skill in it we can boast we have acquired from seeing Englishmen play cricket in India; but in order to obtain a thorough insight into the game, coupled with the desire to see this great country, especially at the time of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, we determined on our trip over here. It was not with any object of gaining victories that we made the voyage to England; but we desired to pay homage to the centre and home of a noble game, and we desired to learn some useful lessons in its play. We have never aspired to pass as good cricketers here; all our defeats were expected, and in every case we succeeded in getting the opposing team "out," though in India we feared that sometimes we should not be able to accomplish even this modest measure of success. We have had our difficulties, mainly owing to our ignorance and inexperience of this country, and also to our coming over rather late, but we wish the British public to know that we leave their hospitable shores with a profoundly favourable impression. At some of the gatherings at which we have been present, we have heard some of the speakers say that we Parsees are among the most loyal subjects of the Queen of England and Empress of India. We proudly say we deserve such a compliment, for in India it is a fact that goes without saying that Parsees are unanimous in favour of British rule, for they consider it best, not only for themselves, but for all the different communities in India. We think that the effect of a visit like ours, which is a many-sided one, will be to bring the people of the two countries—the rulers and the ruled—into closer contact, and to strengthen the bonds of union, to promote mutual good feelings, and to awaken many more English hearts to take some lively interest in the affairs of India than has hitherto been the case. We have heard while in England, with much pleasure, that some gentlemen in Bombay are endeavouring to get up a gymkhana for the natives on the English style, but that some difficulty exists as to a plot of ground. We hope, however, that His Excellency Lord Reay will soon be in a position to grant a proper site, so that our gymkhana will soon rise and enable us to employ a professional or two to educate the natives of Bombay in cricket and the like sports.

One thing has struck us, and that is the generous support of and interest in cricket shown by Royalty and the aristocratic class of this country, and we trust the Government and aristocracy of Bombay will imitate the rich and powerful class in England and accelerate the erection of the gymkhana, and so advance the cause of physical education.

We may just mention in this regard that owing to want of time we have been compelled to decline many pressing invitations.

In once more saying farewell we cannot resist expressing again our sincere thanks for the flattering honours that have been simply showered down on us by all classes. Our gratitude, however, is due in the first place to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, to Lords Sheffield, Harris, Lyttelton, and Brassey, of Bulkeley, better known as Sir Thomas Brassey, and to Sir Thomas Bromley, as well as Mr. Alcock, for their kind and valuable services all along our tour. The Press, again, has been very good to us. In short, we are leaving the shores of England with strong feelings of affection for the country and its people.

## HIGH COURT.—September 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jowan das Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Gokerji vs Mirzoolfikar Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rahmuthai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

For hearing the preliminary issue.

102-86—Payne, G and S.—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

342-85—Wadia and G—Dewji Ellapa vs Yenkoo Balloo and others—Macfarlane and E, Thakurdas, D and C, and Payne, G and S.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

250-86—Little, S, F and N—Nuthoo Lallji vs Rustomji Framji Wadia and others—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

169-85—Payne, G and S—Hanifabai vs. Hafizabai and others—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-84—Crawford and B—Raghowjee Anundji and another vs Valabdas Hurjiwandas and others—Mulji B B, L, S, F and N—In person.—Part heard.

286-85—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Nanabhai Ramchundra vs Pandurung Hurrichundra and another—In person.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.

238-85—Payne, G and S—Heerji Ramji vs Sewji Dhurrumsey—Crawford and B.

259-85—Tyabji and D—Zynubbai vs Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane and E, and Tyabji and D.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

200-85—Crawford and B—Maneckchund Meghji vs Sewji Meghraj and another—Hore, C and B.

269-84—M H Khan—Morarji Anundji vs Dewji Jamnadas and another—Chalk and W.

235-86—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Irrappoo Shivoo.

313-85—Macfarlane and E—Gokaldas Valabhdas and others vs Rajabally Ally Raja and another—Payne, G and S.

306-85—In person—Ajee Assam vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

## A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

In honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria a journeyman gilder named Joseph Pircher, on Wednesday, August 18, performed a feat of almost unparalleled foolhardiness. He had made a bet that he would climb unassisted to the gilded pinnacle of St. Stephen's steeple in Vienna, and plant an imperial flag there with a garland of flowers. The climbing was not to be effected from the platform of the tower, but from its base in the Stefans Platz, the height thence to the gilt ball and cross being 432 German feet 6 in. At eleven on Tuesday evening Pircher arrived on the Stefans Platz with a small party of friends, tied his shoes round his neck, and began his perilous ascent by means of the lightning-conductor. Swarming up the metal rod with the agility of an ape and resting his feet on every projecting piece of stonework, he took thirty-five minutes to reach the platform of the tower. From this point until within 12 ft. of the pinnacle the assent was comparatively easier, as the fretted sides of the steeple form a perpendicular staircase. The last 12 ft. offered a sheer smooth surface which had to be swarmed up. Long before Pircher had finished his ascent, a large crowd had assembled, and the guardian of the tower, becoming aware that something was happening, left his bed and came out on to the Platz. Horrified by what he heard, the poor man bawled to Pircher to ask what he was doing, but was answered by a mocking laugh. The guardian then despatched messengers right and left for police and firemen, and soon after midnight a company of firemen encircled the tower with mattresses and canvas stretched out to catch the hardy climber in case he should fall. The night was clear, and Pircher's movements could be distinctly seen from below. Reaching the gilt ball, Pircher took a small yellow-and-black flag with a crown of flowers from his pocket, tied both to the cross, gave three "Hochs" for the Emperor, and then began coolly to descend. Finding his shoes inconvenient, he left them on the stone under the ball, and on reaching the ground good-humouredly suggested that one of the policemen should go up and fetch them. Pircher descended, as he had climbed, by the lighting conductor, and his feat occupied altogether two hours and thirty-three minutes. He was a little tired at the finish, and his hands were somewhat grazed, but he jumped gaily on to the pavement amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. After this, however, he was led off to the police station. It is said that he has already climbed 130 steeples. His latest exploit, however, surpasses any feat of steeple-climbing on record.

## ANGLO-SPANISH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Anglo-Spanish Treaty came into force on Sunday morning, Aug. 18. British trade can now compete with the Germans, Belgians, and French, who had improved their position in the Spanish markets since the differential treatment was inflicted upon British imports in 1877, by Senor Canovas. The agitation against the treat has almost died out, except in Catalonia, where a few journals still indulge protests which are unheeded by the majority of Spaniards, who expect, as the Madrid press says, much benefit from the influx of British capital and closer commercial relations between the two countries, the effect of which will soon, it is hoped, be felt in the revenue from the Customs departments. The British trade with the Spanish West Indies and the Philippine Islands will have from the 15th of October the same treatment as the American, German, and French.

## THE ELLICE ISLES.

Our most recent acquisitions in the South Pacific do not appear to have attracted much attention at any time. Thus far they have shown any great capacities for trading adventure. They are not thickly populated, and their inhabitants are simple in their requirements. Whatever their future prospects may be, at present they possess little more than a strategic value. Fiji, Samoa, and the New Hebrides are easily reached from Ellice Isles, and they stretch across a large expanse of ocean. Nevertheless information of a substantial description is easily found concerning the inhabitants of the Elice Isles. So far as muscular appearance goes they are described as being of a magnificent race, the men averaging 6 ft. in height. They are quiet and peaceable, and their only wars are waged against foreign invaders such as those from Tonga. Quarrels are rare, and are easily settled by the authority of the King, who is chosen from among four or five of the chief families. The pacific character and muscular strength of the islanders seem to have attracted the slave-traders, and in 1863 one of the islands suffered much from the incursions of Peruvian slavers, and its inhabitants are now very few in number. Funafuti or Ellice Isle, may be, taken as typical of the rest in geographical position. The island is rather a group of islets surrounding a lagoon twelve miles in breadth, which in the case of Funafuti, can be entered by ships of some size; in more than one island, however, the lagoon is of fresh and not of sea-water. As a rule the soil is sandy and supports very little vegetation, but the cocoa-nut and kindred trees. The natives have learned how to produce artificial soil by digging broad trenches from six to eight feet in depth and filling them with decayed wood, leaves, and vegetable refuse, from which a more varied harvest can be gathered. Language mostly shows kinship to the Samoan people; but in Nui (or Netherland) the tongue is similar to that of the Gilbert Isles, differing totally from the rest of the inhabitants of the Ellice Islands. It is a feature in the local tradition of Funafuti that the islands were once formed by a man who went about on the ocean with a basket of sand on his back, and wherescever some sand ran out an island sprang up. Missionary enterprise has been very successful among these islands, especially those visited by the ministers of the London Missionary Society. A recent traveller recounts that the native pastors have organized an inter-island postal service of considerable efficiency by means of frigate-birds used as carrier-pigeons. These birds, which feed mostly on fish, live on perches of a peculiar make. When the wind serves one of the birds is liberated, and will at once proceed down wind to one of the neighbouring islands and there seek a corresponding perch, which is of course at the local minister's house. The message is rolled up inside a light piece of reed and attached to the bird's wing. Official information on the subject of Ellice Isles is scarce; for they do not appear to have attracted much trade to their shores. The Foreign Office would not do ill to publish some account of their capacities for commerce, and especially of the harbour accommodation they afford.

## THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, August 6, 1886.)

War Office, *Pall Mall*,

13th August, 1886.

Royal Artillery, Col H M G Purvis to be placed on the Unemployed Full-Pay List under the provisions of Article 79-1, Royal Warrant, 10th June, 1884.

The undermentioned Officers to be placed on half-pay on completion of five years' service as Regtl Lieut-Cols:—Lieut-Col and Col H D Pitt, Lieut-Col and Col H Y Wortham.

Lieut-Col Basil de Beauvoir Tupper, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice W A Roberts, retired.

Major T Mayhew, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice T H Lloyd, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt H Lyall, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice F B Jackson, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The date of promotion of Lieut-Col H L Mitchell to that rank is altered to 24th Jan, 1885, without back pay.

Lieut E S Brooke, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice H Guise, promoted.

Gentleman Cadet H E Cadell, from the Royal Mily Academy, to be Lieut, vice E W Richards, seconded.

Lieut P R Simmonds has been placed on the Seconded List, for service as an Inspector of Warlike Stores and Firemaster.

Lieut C M Ross-Johnson, appointed in the Gazette of 10th Aug 1886, to take seniority next below Lieut C A Rumball, and not as therein shown.

Coast Brigade, Sergt-Major J H Chinn to be Lieut, vice W A Watkins seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxlry Forces.

Sergeant-Major G A C D Wingfield to be Lieut vice F P Tardif, promoted.

Memorandum.—Lieut-Col W J Tatham, half-pay, R.A., retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

India Office, 13th August, 1886.

The following Appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Lieut D H Macpherson, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

Lieut R W Preston Bo SC, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Comdr-in-C, Bombay.

The following Appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govts in India:—

Capt J E Mein, Beng SC, to be a Depy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Major G W Rogers, who vacates that appointment.

Major W G C Halkett, Beng SC, to be a Brigade Major Beng Establishment, vice Major W V Ellis, appointed an Asst Adjt-Genl.

Major W Hughes Hallett, Mad SC, to be Judge Advocate-Genl, Madras Establishment, vice Col W Hands, who has vacated that appointment.

Major T H Lloyd, R.A, to be an Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bo Establishment, vice Major H Meillss, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired.

## THE NAVY.

*London Gazette, Aug.* 13.

Admiralty, 9th Aug. 1886.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Capt and Bt. Major E J W Noble to be Major, vice Lambert, retired.

Lieut C L N Bishop to be Captain, vice Noble.

Staff Engr J Dunlop has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr in H M's Fleet.

Engr E Jackson has been promoted to he rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surg W J Rankin, MD, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

## ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut H N Hilliard, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 25th Punjab Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, vice Adamson on leave.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut J D McAndrew, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, vice Pollock, vacated on promotion to Captain, dated 9th Aug 1886.

1st Bengal Infantry—Lieut W E F Burlton, Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 3rd Aug 1886.

8th Bengal Infantry—Lieut G M Evans, Devonshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 8th Aug 1886.

10th Bengal Infantay—Lieut E G Wright, Bedfordshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 2nd Aug 1886.

29th Punjab Infantry—Lieut G C Beadon, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Jephson, seconded for appointment in the Comt Dept.

Lieut-Col G Atkins, S C, Comdt 1st Bengal Infy, on leave at Simla, is directed to rejoin his regt which has been placed under orders for field service. To travel at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part II, para 514e.

Major G T Carre, R A, is directed to proceed from Simla to Burma and rejoin No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Bgde, Northern Divn.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Capt W A Plant, O Battery, 4th Bgde, R A, is extended to the 22nd Dec 1886.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut H A Terry, 1st Battn Oxfordshire Light Infy, is extended to the 7th Feb 1887.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidary leave:—3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut A P D Lushington, for thirteen months ans fifteen days, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Capt R A C King, Comdt No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, from 22nd July 1886 to 1st Aug 18-6, on medical certificate.

Wiltshire Regt—Lieut F J H Barton (Offg Wing Officer on probation · orps of Guides) to Murree and Rawal Pindi, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

9th Bengal Lancers—Lieut F W P Angelo, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 1st Sept to the 15th Oct 1886.

1st Punjab Infantry—Major L R H D Campbell, to Nathia Gully, on private affairs, from the 21st June to the 15th Oct 1886.

## CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

| | Maximum Rates. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Daily Prices—Beef—** | | | |
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb | | 0 | 3 6 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb | | 0 | 3 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb. | | 0 | 2 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb. | | 0 | 2 0 |
| Beefsteak (under part), per lb | | 0 | 5 0 |
| Do. (round), per lb | | 0 | 1 6 |
| Meat for soup, per lb. | | 0 | 1 6 |
| Shins, large, each | | 0 | 5 0 |
| Do. small, each | | 0 | 4 0 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | | 0 | 4 0 |
| Do. salt, each | | 0 | 7 6 |
| Suet, 1st sort, each | | 0 | 7 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, each | | 0 | 4 0 |
| Liver, each | | 0 | 3 6 |
| Heart, each | | 0 | 1 3 |
| Kidneys, each | | 0 | 1 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | | 0 | 1 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb | | 0 | 2 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, do. | | 0 | 1 9 |
| Oxtail, each | | 0 | 2 6 |
| Sirloin, per lb | | 0 | 4 0 |
| Fore Ribs, each | | 0 | 3 6 |
| Beef salt, English, per lb | | 0 | 6 0 |

| Mutton— | 1st Sort. Rs. | a. | p. | 2nd Sort. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saddle, per lb | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, each | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Breast, large, each | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Head, each | 0 | 3 | 0 | | ... | |
| Kidneys, each | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suet, per lb | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Kid (Small)—** | | | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece | 0 | 14 | 0 |
|

## NOTICES.

# GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
## GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
## GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE. PARIS.

# DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

## PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

## KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

## JULIEN'S PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

| | |
|---|---|
| CONSTIPATION, | LIVER COMPLAINTS, |
| SICK HEADACHES, | DYSPEPSIA, |
| DYSENTERY, | OVERHEATED BLOOD, |
| ASTRALGIA, | ERUPTIONS, |

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

## MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

# BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ... ... ... ...per pair | Rs. | 11 8 |
| BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 9 8 |
| WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only | ,, | 3 12 |
| WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each | ,, | 3 0 |
| SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... ... from | ,, | 1 4 |
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FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

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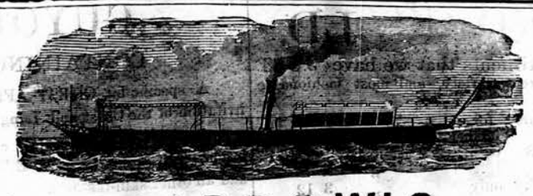

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